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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

FIRST GOVERNOR OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND

Two hundred and fifty years ago - - in 1694 - - the Bank of England was founded. In that year Britain was at war with France, and King William (1689-1702) found it difficult to provide the necessary finance. A group of city of London merchants offered to find subscribers for the then large sum of £1,200,000, in return for an annuity of £100,000 and the right to form themselves into a banking corporation, called "The Governor and company of the Bank of England."

This painting of G. Harcourt shows the original Governor of the Bank of England being sworn in before the keeper of the great seal at Powis House in Lincoln's Inn, in 1695.

SAROJINI — TAGORE LETTERS

(See Page 5)

'WORMS': A MULTITUDE OF STRANGE CREATURES

By Prof. J. B. S. Haldane

EXCLUSIVE TO "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE WEEKLY"

SIXTY YEARS AGO Zoologists classified a great variety of simple animals as worms. Today they divide them up into about fifteen phyla, each of which is thought to be about as different from the others as, say, snails are different from flies or fish. Nevertheless there was some sense in the old classification. Any animal more complicated than a coelenterate has various organs between its skin and its gut.

A great many of them are fairly long, with a mouth at one end but no very definite head. From these, three different groups, which mostly have heads, have evolved separtely, namely the molluscs, such as snails the anthropods, such as insects, crabs, and spiders, and the vertebrates. such as fish and men.

Line Of Evolution

The worms represent a large number of different phyla, or main lines of evolution, which have neither developed heads, hard shells, nor various other specialised structures. The simplest worms are the flat worms, which have organs between the skin and gut, but no hollow ones shut off from the outside like our blood vessels, or what is called the Coelom, the body cavity in which our internal organs, such as the heart and stomach, lie. Some of them are elegant little creatures, often black, which you can find in brooks under stones and leaves. But the most successful flat worms live in other animals as parasites. They include the flukes and the tapeworms. The flukes, such as the sheep liver flukes, still have mouths and other organs. The tapeworms are extremely degenerate. They have no mouths, but generally live in the intestines of other animals. soaking in the digested food through their skins. Both these classes generally live in two hosts at different stages of their lives. For example, the sheep liver fluke hatches out in winter, bores its way into a snail, and only gets into a sheep if the sheep happens to eat a snail. One of the tapeworms which infest men starts life in a pig, and only gets into the human gut if a man eats pork which has not been properly cooked. Others start life in fish. We can avoid them by seeing that our food is thoroughly cooked. A tapeworm can live for years and produce many millions of eggs. On an average only one will give rise to another tapeworm, but that one has found such a favourable environment that, unfortunately for us, the system works. Another whole phylum of worms, the Acanthocephela, are all parasitic, but luckily they are rare in men.

A much more important phylum the round worms, include a great many free-living forms which are found in soil, and are mostly too small for us to see clearly without a microscope. Those which eat the roots of plants are quite serious agricultural pests. But probably most species of round worms, and certainly the largest, are parasites. Most of us harbour one or two in our insides at one time or another in our lives, and are slightly ill in consequence. The most formidable to man is the hook worm, Ankylostoma. It was this animal, rather than General Grant, which won the American Civil War The Negro slaves from West Africa harboured these worms. They spread in human excrement containing their eggs is left lying about, so that the larvae get out and come into contact with the human skin. They burrow through it and find their way into our intestines, where they suck blood and cause anaemia. The slaves had no lavatories and no boots, so they became heavily infected, as did their white masters. Ankylostoma needs warmth and moisture for its larvae. So the only serious outbreak in Britain occurred in the Cornish tin mines but was at once controlled by providing the miners with proper sanitation.

The Duchess of Windsor was met by the Duke as she arrived at Victoria Station from Paris recently. She was wearing a dark blue, buttoned cap, with a checked lining in blue and white.

Lively Sea Animals

A much more respectable phylum of worms is called the Nemertines. They are mostly sea amimals and about 40 different kinds live round British shores, under stones and in the mud. They are lively muscular creatures, with a thread-like Proboscis, which is generally kept inside out in treir bodies, but can be shot out after prey They are extraordinarily thin for their length, which may be anything from about half an inch to 30 yards In fact one of them, Lineus Marinus, is the longest of all animals. A large whale only runs to about 25 yards, and the worm can probably add another five or ten with its Proboscis But it is less than an inch in girth. The Nemertimes need a heart to supply oxygen to their vigorous muscles, and have even got red blood, and, for worms, quite a good nervous system. I am glad to say that very few of them are parasitic, and only sorry that none of them live on land in Europe, as some do in the tropics.

I must pass over half a dozen or so small groups, each with a few dozen species at most, but so unlike as to be regarded as phyla, to come to the most advanced worms, the Annelids. These are divided up into a number of segments, each segment having a structure rather like its neighbours. One can see that the skin of an ordinary earthworm is divided into rings. This division is not merely skin-deep. Each segment has its own section of the body cavity, its own muscles, blood vessels, nerves, kidneys and so on. A few segments also contain sexual organs. The earthworms have bristles which point backwards and help them to force their way through the soil. However, some of the sea annelids have a pair of appendages on each segment which may be regarded as rudimentary legs, and the appendages at the front end may be modified into jaws or feelers. Some of these worms also have eyes, so that naturalists have dignified their front ends with the name of heads. There is every gradation from a fairly hopeful head to the condition found in the earthworm. This very fact makes it clear how a head can evolve by the concentration of jaws, eyes, feelers, and so on, at the front end of the body.

The annelids include the species of worms best known in Britain, namely the earthworms, the lug worm, which is used for bait, and the leeches. They also include a number of very fantastic sea animals, some of which are hairy, like mice, others live in tubes of sand grains stuck together, while yet others are vigorous swimmers. An annelid worm, with its many segments, each with a pair of legs, its feelers, its paws, its head, and so on, is not very unlike a centipede or a caterpillar.

It is entirely probable that the insects and their relatives are descended from segmental worms. prove or disprove this theory. Another But we must wait for more fossils to type of animal or which there a number of phylla is the Polyp—that is to say, a fixed animal with a number of tentacles round its mouth, and occasionally a beak. The Polyp's way of life, like that of the worm, has been adopted by animals of very different structures Some for example with hearts and gills, though mostly without. The most successful Phylum of this kind, called the Polyzoa, have done their share of rock-building, though less than the corals.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH OUR SPORTS?

BY R. G. MAJUMDAR

THE Olympic motto is Citius, Altrus, Fortius. As long as Olympic lasts, men and women will continue to run faster, jump higher and throw further. In almost every sphere of sports, people were progressing because of improved methods of coaching, publicity, specialisation, better scope, better diet and various other factors contributed by the present day world.

In India the position is entirely different. Our sportsmen have not fared any better in the last Olympic games at Wembley in spite of the fact that a record number of 105 representatives were sent out with greater facilities and exhaustive training. This points to the fact that our standard is definitely on the wane and unless some radical change is effected, our future is gloomy indeed.

Is India progressing in sports in general and cricket in particular? The answer seems too clear. Our top cricket has not produced the same quality of bowlers as we had in the past. We have not advanced much if at all. The very fact that 'Old' C. K. Naydu and S. Banerjee hold their own against their young opposite numbers is sufficient evidence for that. None of the younger men at present even approach Amar Singh or Nissar at their best.

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In football the standard of Mohammedan Sporting of 1930-36 or that of Mohun Bagan of 1911 is gone. Our Olympic team in 1948 even after several weeks' intensive training in England, went down to France by 2-1 in the very first round.

Though we have been winning the Olympic championship in hockey since 1928, our standard is definitely going down. The Magician Dhyan Chand and his brother Rup Singh are no more. At the Wembley Stadium last August our Olympic team in the Semi-final toiled hard for a victory against Holland by 2-1. Many doubted about her ultimate victory. Great Britain and Pakistan were thought at that time as the probable winner. India, however, steered clear of their competitors and had a hard-won victory in the final over a mediocre Great Britain by 4-0. The world may admire our retaining the championship but we have nothing to be proud of as our standard has not at all improved. The spark, speed and dexterity which characterised Indian hockey are fast disappearing and we will probably lose the next Olympic in this particular game unless new life is infused into our sports.

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The position is no better in the lawn tennis. Fortunately Dilip Bose and Sumant Misra have come into the picture. They did well against Tom Brown and Gardner Mulloy in Wimbledon tennis. But nobody will deny that both of them are far behind the standard set by Gaus Mohamed at his best.

Changeover to scientific coaching has improved our standard in athletics and swimming. But in comparison with other countries of the world as revealed in the last Olympiad in London, our advance is very slight. Badminton is perhaps the only game where there has been distinct improvement.

The reason for this deterioration is not far to seek. The partition of India has weakened our team and we have lost some of the best sportsmen.

(Continued On Page 27)

Pickets parade in front of the Museum of Science and Industry in Radio City, New York as a protest against the showing of products from Western German industry which is run in co-operation with the Military Government.

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IT IS REPORTED THAT DR. MALAN WAS FOREMOST AMONG THE PREMIERS WHO DESIRED INDIA'S ASSOCIATION WITH THE COMMONWEALTH..
KRISHNA
LONG LIVE DIPLOMACY.
S.A. INDIANS

A Satire On Life

Gulf Between Practice And Precept

(Sankar Basu)

THEY tried a fellow in the Highest Court of the land. "A fellow so mean and crooked"—roared the Public Prosecutor—"as to remove from its mast the State Flag which stands for honour and glory of a state as you all know. By so doing he has acted against the interest of our state and become a traitor. Moreover, its very removal distracted the attention of the people who happened to cross the bridge at the time in consequence of which fatal accidents occurred on the spot and these in turn led to one of the nastiest traffic-jams in the history of the city. Thus the accused proved himself to be not only a traitor but also a positive nuisance to public peace and a potential disruptor of law and order. I pray, therefore, that he may be punished for his malicious deeds".

Millions of miles off the Court, far above the earth, two others sat in judgment at the same time over the fate of the accused below. These two had immense power. They had wings and so could fly from place to place. Round their heads were rings of light and their eye-glittered in the dark. They could see through the life as easily as through the death.

●

"What goes on below?" asked one of them. "Why they haul up the senseless creature?"

Replied the other—"He is no senseless being but just a lunatic who has yet to live and learn—watch, and you'll see".

On the earth in the meanwhile the Government had called for its witnesses to establish the case. An alienist of standing now gave his opinion. "This man who stands before us now"—the specialist hissed as he eyed the accused—"is not exactly a man but a curious specimen of pathological interest. His nervous system is damaged beyond recovery. His brain is bogged with the fog of delirium, of tremor his reflexes all out of order".

"What does he mean?"—came from one of those further up.

"Modern psycho-pathology, you ignoramus" said the other.

The Counsel of Defence raised objections. "Then declare the accused to be a lunatic if you find his inside all blown up. Pray, My lords, send him to an asylum as he is stark mad and therefore not at all responsible for his actions"

Only the accused mumbled to himself—"But what have I done? I found the world too good to be true. For I was taught from my boyhood days to sing 'Glory to God on the highest, and on earth peace and goodwill towards men' This I did till I grew tired and so climbed the new bridge of the city to get a panoramic view of men and things. Up at the highest point of the tallest of the girders fluttered a flag which obstructed my vision. I removed it only to have a better view. But they caught me by means of a crane—clapped me into the jail as if I were a convict—brought me up here to prosecute me. But did my action really call for all these?"....

The Government alienist fought back—"On the contrary, Sir, I can very well say from the detailed observations that I have made regarding this case that the accused though otherwise slack sluggish, is capable of responding to actions which his soft brain may call upon from time to time. I would pray that the Hon'ble Court may send him up again at the bridge and restore as far as practicable the identical conditions under which he was placed earlier. He should be watched carefully—his movements duly scrutinised. I am sure he would testify that he still retains control over his actions".

"Thy will be done"—said the Dispensers of Justice of the land. "Amen" said one of the fellows in the air.

"What good would it do to that bull-headed bumpkin?"—the other was furious.

"The fool would now learn what he hasn't already and thereafter pay for it"—said the one interested in the matters of the rugged earth.

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The accused was placed on one of those girders of the bridge and the specialised watchers scanned their case from below.

Days passed and the accused saw something extraordinary about the bridge as he woke up one morning. Armed volunteer guards had lined up along the pavements of the bridge and across the streets at its both ends. All traffic was suspended—there was hush hush about everything. Attracted by these, joy walkers stood by and waited. The air was still the roadway clear. Only the beggar with the tin bowl limped from guard to guard for his "sumping to eet please". At night he slept on the pavements and kept begging during the day.

The accused looked forward—the summer Sun dazzled his eyes. He, however, heard roar of wheels and clattering of horses intermingled with human voices. His eyes re-opened after the guards had stood to attention. On the roadway came up squad cars of police pickets. Then messengers on motor-cycles. Next marched drummer boys playing the National Anthem. A black limousine, flying the national flag followed them. Other cars and trucks came up in the rear. Their occupants cried and cheered as they proceeded

The squad cars sped by—the limousine now approached the girder on which the prisoner sat. Excited perhaps by the events and disappointed at the day's turnover, the beggar broke through the cordon and dashed suddenly for the limousine. He held up his empty bowl, swung it up and down and muttered something probably to the man-in-the-limousine.

All these happened in a flash and before he could draw his breath the prisoner found the guards springing up for the beggar's throat, with mounted soldiers rushing towards the spot. There was a mild scuffle followed by angry cries from the vehicular people in the rear.....The road was cleared soon. The guards fell in with their line. The cars moved up, turned round the corner and slowly faded out. There was no traffic now. Only an empty tin bowl rattled down and down along the bridge in search of its owner who was not there.

Said one of them to the other up in the air—"That was the most popular statesman of the land visiting the city".

●

Two days later. The same bridge—the same prisoner but the procession was slightly different. It was headed by a jeepful of officers directing the public to draw apart. Followed a number of stable men in liveries. In their wake trotted Drummers, playing the National Anthem. Behind them three tall, stout colts cantered majestically and of course streams of automobiles kept close to the background.

Passers by looked up first at the animals and then at men who led and followed them. The sight was strange. The beggar lay at his usual corner—his right hand slung up in rags across his breast—his scull neatly fractured and one of his feet inactive with-gaping wounds. The horse-show was much too amusing for him. His bowl was missing and so he threw up his left hand in an appeal to the animals for alms. But neither these nor others interested in them, cast a glance at him. The Sun rose high. The circus crept up.

Those winged men in the sky eyed each other.

Said one—"Those three were the most precious race-horses on this side of the earth. Most popular thoroughbreds. A local millionaire had purchased them. The Stewards of the Turf Club (who rode in the automobiles) had arranged for a reception in their honour. This curious parade was an item in their day's programme. Take it easy—would you".

●

It was summer noon—the people were out on their work. Many crossed the bridge to reach their destinations. Cars glided along—hooting, screeching. Steamers whistled in the river below. Engines hissed in the Railway Station nearby. There was a stamp of activity about every body. Every thing spoke of movement. Despite this din and bustle and across the fleeting music of the day, roars of laughter could be heard in the bridge. The prisoner was laughing. He was so intrigued with men and things around him—so shocked—so tickled.

"They say I'm a senseless loony"—

(Continued on Page 9)

Prof. A. Srinivasa Raghavan, Editor of a well-known Tamil Journal, who delivered a series of lectures during the Kambar festival at Matunga.

GANDHI MEMORIAL

Young and Old, hear this soul—stirring story
Of the greatest saint of the Twentieth Century
The architect, who from fetters delivered our country
Alchemist, who moved human hearts and enriched history

Born in Gujerat amongst virile and genial stock
He was the target of all the vile and cruel mock
Can we ever forget his historical Dandi walk
Or not recollect his serene and saintly talk

Born in slave India, studied in England, served his land,
He the seeds sowed in every village of valiant patriotic bands
In his life, he seldom spoke an angry word or raised his hand
Unto the last till wicked violence shook his mortal stand

In raising the lowest low he shed a light of luminous glow
Smiled at the bitterest foe who aimed the deadliest blow
To him it was all "May God Forgive and let love overflow".
Suffering in the quest of Truth, never would Non-violence forgo

Confessor to Himalayan Blunders, vanity failed to see him surrender,
Amongst men the world adores his person as height of grandeur
When we hear in distance war clouds gather and thunder
Where hast thou fled, our beloved father and peace propounder

When pride and passion parade and strike a high pitch
And toiling masses are duped by sophists to hate the rich
Thou beacon light that warned us of the surrounding ditch
Save us from moral corruption spreading like itch

Age after age there comes a change and history welcomes a page
When a noble soul struggles for victory over misery and bondage
The answer is found in the full life and teachings of a sage
As he lives and strives to break the shell of this puzzle strange

Alas, those left behind look far and wide but cannot near at hand find
The voice of Truth and the power mysterious that moved a million minds
Let us raise ourselves by raising a MEMORIAL FUND—named after the
FATHER OF THE NATION of memories kind
Let us Pray for his vision when we topple and grope worse than blind.

S. NARAYANA SWAMY.

CAPITAL FOR RAJASTAN

The dream of the Rana of Udaipur having been realised with the formation of the Greater Rajasthan Union, there have of late been rival claims in regard to the selection of the capital for this Union. Jaipur with its picturesque site and enchanting beauty has been chosen as the capital by the Expert Committee of the states Ministry. The other 'contestant,' it seems, is Udaipur, which though not as colourful as Jaipur has a better climate and greater housing facilities.

UDAIPUR

By A CITIZEN

THE dream of the people of Rajputana about a Province of their own has become a reality with the announcement of the merger of all the States. The people of Rajputana have begun to feel the hope of a new life glowing with that Gandhiji termed 'The Glow of Freedom".

All changes of magnitude involves passions that produce a tug-of-war for prizes. The secelection of the Capital for the new Province of Rajputana has produced some warm thinking and heated debate and a brandishing of claims and commitments. In such an atmosphere any thinking on the long range plans becomes clouded with petty party passions and a strain of local patriotism. Such patriotism for gaining a prize place as the Capital appears a bit comic when juxtaposed to the great movement of the unification of the people of Rajputana i.e. implicit in the merger idea. But this narrow local loyalty will persist and need not be viewed with frowning censure because small minds will always resist changes of magnitude.

In the present tense atmosphere, the taking of lasting decisions must become a little risky Any decisions, therefore, of deciding a permanent Capital for Rajputana may be, and ought to be, left to the elected legislature of the new province. By the time the new legislature comes into being and debates upon this question, a new atmosphere is bound to be created when the matter could be decided after taking into consideration all the advantages of the available places for the location of the Capital. For the time being, therefore, a temporary Capital may be decided upon anywhere. But it should and must be declared to be temporary and for the ceremonial purpose of the inauguration of Great Rajasthan.

Aimer Not Desirable

That should not prevent us from projecting our minds to the various possibilities for the proper location of the Capital of the new province. Easy escape from all the pulls of local patriotism and local intrigue is provided in fixing upon Ajmer as the Capital. In the past, Ajmer has provided the best solution for all the rangles of the various steps for the location of important common institutions. The town of Ajmer is centrally situated and on account of development in the past is connected by road and rail to all the important towns of Rajputana. But Ajmer has no Water Works of dependability. There is some advantage from Ajmer namely that there is a possibility that the new administration will start in a new environment. But the disadvantage of Ajmer is that it is full of workshop labour. Considering the present trends in the labour movement it is not very wise to have the new Capital at the mercy of socio-economic idealogies.

If for any reasons of high policy, Ajmer-Marwara is not to merge into Rajputana for the present, it is really unnecessary to shift away the Capital from Udaipur. Jaipur appears a fine city made attractively glistening by the colour recently put up on all the public buildings. All vested interests desire that Jaipur should win the race. Those of us who remember Jaipur of the last twenties or thiries will vouchsafe without difficulty that Ulaipur would also without much effort be developed into a good modern town. Those who do not know things state that Udaipur does not possess a Modern Water Works They are not very right because a complete investigation about the Water Works Scheme was completed long ago and a commitment in money has been made by the present Rajasthan Government. A Water Board has been created with special powers to expedite the completion of the scheme. About two miles of main lines have already been laid and extra pipes made available and the Water Board expects to supply filtered and chlorinated water for the main part of the city in less than a year and extend the system to the three new colonies that are coming up. As far as housing is concerned, Jaipur offers very bleak prospects. Rents at present are higher in Jaipur than in Udaipur even when Udaipur has taken in about Twenty Thousand refugees and provided accommodation to the Secretariat staff of the present Rajasthan Secretariat. The prospects of providing housing appears easier in Udaipur. The new township of Pratapnagar that has grown near Udaipur has besides transforming the aspect of ald Udaipur has given relief as far as housing accommodation is concerned. There is bound to be in the new set up of the administration, a distribution of the important departments of the Provincial Government in the various towns of Rajputana. Jodhpur is likely to become the new Railway Head Quarter. The army may be similarly redistributed. The High Court could easily be located in Jaipur along with the University and the department of Education and Health and Civil Supplies. Therefore, not more than 15 to 25 per cent increase in housing accommodation is needed. New houses are fast coming up in the Bhupalpura Colony near the present Secretariat of the Rajasthan Government. With unlimited quantity of local building material and space there appears to be no fear for further buildings. For the initial period there appears to be no reason why the Maharana Saheb of Udaipur will not place his palaces at the disposal of the Government

Jaipur's Harsh Climate

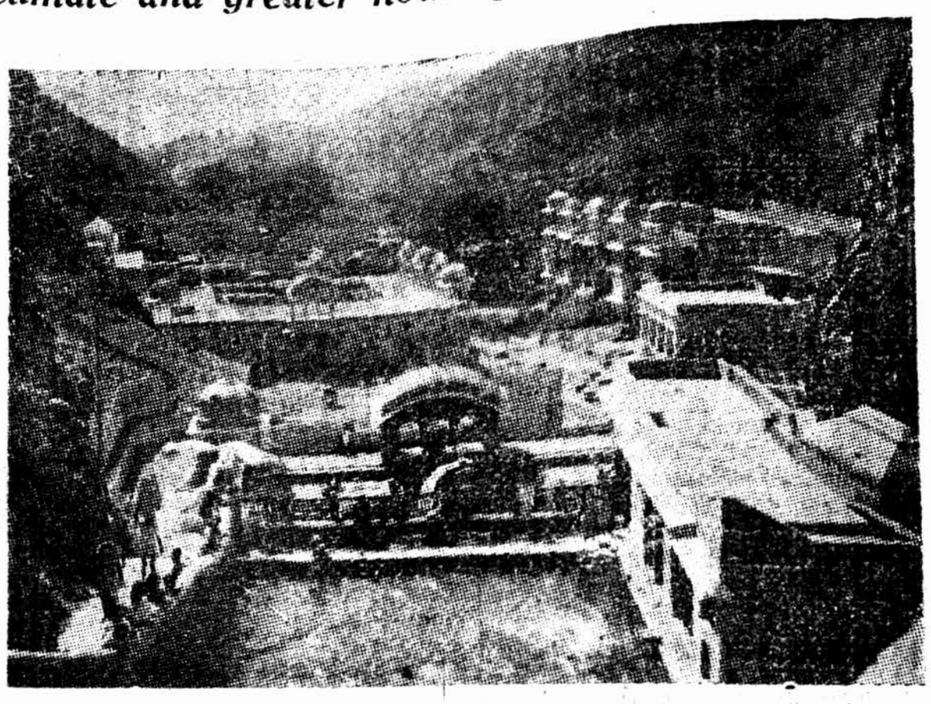
If there could be but one great drawback for Jaipur, it is the harsh climate of Jaipur with the Thermometer overreaching 118 deg. mark. The summer is really blasing in Japan. The 'low' charged with sand is unbearable for 3 months. In comparison Udaipur has a fine climate. The Thermometer rarely crosses the 102 deg. mark. The monsoon is free from the mugginess of the U.P. and Bombay provinces The average rainfall is 25 inches and the vast storage tanks and lakes that surrounded Udaipur keep the weather within happy limits. We can create towns by the number But we cannot create climate

From the strategy point of view, the Arawali hills of Udaipur provide a natural defence that man cannot create. The deep gorges of the rocks can provide safe places for Ordnance Factories and Army Training Centres. In the last war the Russians found their mountains as the best defence and safest place for locating their strategic industries. Let us not forget that our relations with our neighbour are not yet as they ought to be. Thus from the strategy point of view, Udaipur hidden up in the Arravalies is an ideal administrative centre.

Odds Against Udaipur

The odd against Udaipur is said to be its accessibility. In these days of air transport, distance has become a factor of not much importance. With unification of the Railway system in Greater Rajasthan and the providing of through train service all exasperating rail odd timings could be smoothened over. The rail connections between Kotah and Udaipur, work on which has already been taken in hand, would place the Hadoti area within easier distance of Udaipur than Jaipur. And finally the extension of the rail service from Udaipur to Ahmedabad can provide an easier outlet for Greater Rajasthan to the West of India than the present Jaipur-Ahmedabad connection through the Marwar desert.

And so if the new province is to bear the proud and historically famous name of Rajputana, let us lay our wreath of glory to the peer of the Rajputs, the indomitable Maharana PRATAP and select the capital at Udaipur And that will be a fitting tribute from the heroes that did not bend to British power to the Heroes who [illegible] the might of the Moghals.



Galta is the name given to a beautiful gorge in the hills to the eastward of Jaipur City. The gorge is crowded from top to bottom with beautiful tanks and temples.

JAIPUR

By V. B. AIYER

JIPUR has been chosen as the capital of the Greater Rajasthan Union by the Expert Committee appointed by the States Ministry recently and it richly deserves to be so due to a variety of reasons. Jaipur is a delightful place and possesses numerous mountain and forest sceneries which are unsurpassed in their loveliness. It rightly claims to be the most enchanting beauty spot in the whole of Rajputana and has a fascination almost irresistible. Once seen there is an ever increasing craving to visit this place again and again.

Though Jaipur has been in existence for the past two hundred years, it presents the appearance of a fresh and newly constructed city. It is famous for spotlessly clean roads which are maintained at a great cost by the Government. The city of Jaipur is divided into six equal rectangular blocks which are again intersected at intervals forming lanes on either side of the main roads. The central road is nearly 2 miles and 40 yards in length from east to west, while the main streets are 111 feet in width. The city owes its eminence tc picturesqueness and charm to His Late Highness Maharaja Jai Singh, the Second, who was well-known as a 'Royal Architect'. In no other parts of India can one see in such large numbers pigeons and peacocks, which like human beings, have a charm for Jaipur

Pic uresque Site

Jaipur City is situated on a picturesque spot and encircled by a huge masonry wall, 20 feet high and 9 feet thick and this wall has 7 fortified gates. There are 3 spacious squares in the city at places where the roads from Ghat Gate, Sanganeri Gate and Ajmeri Gate cross. Here the public gather in the evenings and enjoy the pleasant and enjoyable view unfolded before their eyes by the colourful crowds. A lofty tower called Isarlet, erected by His late Highness Maharaja Swami Isar Singhji stands on the edge of the City Palace enclosure on the road. Its peculiar position and height are rendered conspicuous by its magnificence.

The City Palace, with its beautiful gardens and grounds, half a mile long, adorned with fountains and fine trees occupies the heart of the city. The whole place is surrounded by a high embattled wall. Inside the palace the first building seen is the majestic Mubarak Mahal, a delightful example of Hindu architcture. The Chandra Mahal which forms the centre of the palace is seven storeys high and overlooks the gardens. East of the Chandra Mahal is the famous Jhantra or observatory, the largest of the five built by that royal astronomer late Maharaja Jal Singh at Banares, Muttra, Delhi, Ujjain and here. It is an open courtyard containing full of curious and fantastic implements designed and invented by him.

Public Gardens

The Public Garden outside the city walls is one of the finest in India, 36 acres in extent. A fine statue of Lord Mayo occupies a prominent place in it and in the centre is the Albert Hall, a handsome modern building of which the foundation stone was laid in 1876 by the then Prince of Wales. It also contains a large Darbar Hall and a museum which has a very complete and interesting collection of modern works of art and industry and a so antiquities garnered from various parts of India. The Rambagh Palace, the residence of His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur is one of the finest palaces in India.

By the side of the observatory are the royal stables and beyond them lies the Hawa Manal which is a 'fantastic and elaborate building, decorated with stucco and overlooking one of the chief streets of the tower' Possessing as it does a beauty of its own, Hawa Mahal has nine storeys of rosy masonry and delicate over-handing balconies, soaring with tier after tier of financial architecture in a perpendicular form.

Purana Ghat which possesses some palaces which were the monsoon resort of the past rulers of Jaipur is a veritable beauty spot in Jaipur situated in a narrow valley overlooked by hills on either side are old-world gardens with quaint minarets Galta is the name given to a beautiful gorge in the hills

(Continued on Page 23)

WHEN SAROJINI WROTE TO GURUDEV

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's Links with the Visva-Bharati have been deep and abiding. From her youth, she was associated with Gurudev Rabindranath in a close bond of affection and he was always to her a guide and preceptor.

"If I could write just one poem full of beauty and the spirit of greatness," she had cried in her youth, 'I should be exultantly silent for ever.'

The one final word of approval that she had always expected from Gurudeva and which had failed to arrive during the long years of their intimacy came at last when they were eventually thrown together and the great poet and seer immediately recognised Sarojini Naidu's greatness, with a direct avowal, "Dear Sarojini, you are great".

No greater tribute could be paid to Sarojini, nor could it come from a greater man. The following letters exchanged between Tagore and Sarojini reproduced from "Visva Bharati News" throw revealing light on their good relations and mutual appreciation.

AMERICAN VISIT

HYDERABAD, DECCAN
India
16th November, 1912
Beloved and honoured Poet,

You were so gracious to my first little book of songs—"The Golden Threshold", that I venture to send you all the way to your temporary alien home a copy of my new book "The Bird of Time", in token of my profound reverence for your genius. If you will do me the great honour to read and approve of my simple, sincere little verses, I shall indeed consider that I have achieved fame: the most exquisite and fruitful fame; for your praise would be like a garland of pears hung around my spirit.

I have been so proud, so rejoiced to hear of the ovations you have received in England, I am so glad too that my old friend Yeats, the most subtle and delicate poet of modern Britain has had the privilege of meeting you. More than any other man or woman in Europe, except Maurice Maeterlinck, Yeats has that mystic quality of imagination that fervour and ectasy of the spirit that could alone make a true comrade for you. It is indeed good news that you have chosen him to edit the English versions of your poems. To the European world they will be a revelation of the beauty and rapture of the Indian genius at its best. And I am sure that hundreds of yearning souls will drink deep and find peace through your work, made accessible to them in such a gracious manner.

I wonder what your impressions of America will be; but I know what America will feel about the divine magician that carries to them the golden and immortal gift of his lyric joy and spiritual bliss. May all find blessings and refreshment, who come within the sphere of your beautiful influence. Om! Shanti! Shanti! Shanti!

I am your
Most sincere and reverent admirer
SAROJINI NAIDU.

Kumari Kamala, the versatile Bharat Natyam artiste who is giving a recital to-day at Matunga under the auspices of Indian Fine Arts Circle interpreting the "dancing Shiva."

Kumari Kamala in a "Tillana" pose.

'THE BROKEN WING'

THE GOLDEN THRESHOLD
Hyderabad, Deccan
20th August, 1917
Beloved World Poet,

since

"Silence and song and tears
Delight and Dreams are thine"—

and the whole world's tribute of love and reverence—it seems but a trivial gift to send you, as an individual offering, my little book of songs—the songs of a Bird with a broken wing....

Only two days ago, in looking through some treasures, carefully cherished and put away in safety, I came across a beautiful letter from you about my list book 'The Bird of Time', and I greatly fear that I, who am striving devoutly to cultivate the exquisite gift of spiritual humility in accordance with your new teaching, suffered from an unashamed and jubilant outbreak of pride and exaltation. I am now sending you a copy of 'The Broken Wing', and but for a submarine tragedy to the first batch of presentation copies you should of course have received one early in the year, directly it was published.....

Into these poems I have poured perhaps less of my art and more of myself than hitherto, and if your taste, instinct and experience of life approve of these little songs, I shall feel that I too have been crowned, not by the world, but by some one whom the world has crowned.

I hope to meet you this winter in Calcutta, meanwhile—to quote your own words—simple and immortal—

"I touch by the edge of the far-spreading wing of my song thy feet which could never aspire to reach—"

SAROJINI NAIDU.

LYRIC EASE & GRACE

August, 1917
Dear Mrs. Naidu,

Shall I make a confession to you? Once again while reading your poems in your last book I became only too conscious of my own broken wing in my flight in the alien sky of English diction. You make me feel jealous of your lyric ease and grace in every movement of your thought among foreign words that are so friendly to you. However, it fills my heart with pride to know that you have gained by your own right your seat among the renowned of the West, thus mitigating the insult that broods over our Motherland.

Your poems in the Broken Wing seem to be made of tears and fire like the clouds of a July evening glowing with the muffled passion of the sunset.

Yours,
RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

"YOU ARE GREAT"

Esplanade House
Waudby Road, Bombay
3rd December, 1933
Dear Sarojini,

You are great. Once I thought that you were as frivolous as I am. I still hope I was not wrong, but there is another side of your character, and I repeat once again that you are great. You have helped me as none else could have done but what is still more important to me is that I have come close to you and known you. You have amazing gifts which would have made me envious, but I have loved you and that has saved me. I am afraid my language sounds absurdly sentimental, but I do not care. I expose myself to your delightful laughter, for I know it cannot be unkind to me. Please do not doubt my sincerity when I say that from this trip I carry back the memory of an experience which will be precious to me.

Ever Yours,
RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

POET AND SEER

Taj Mahal Hotel
Bombay
7th Deember, 1933.
Dear Master of many enchantments,

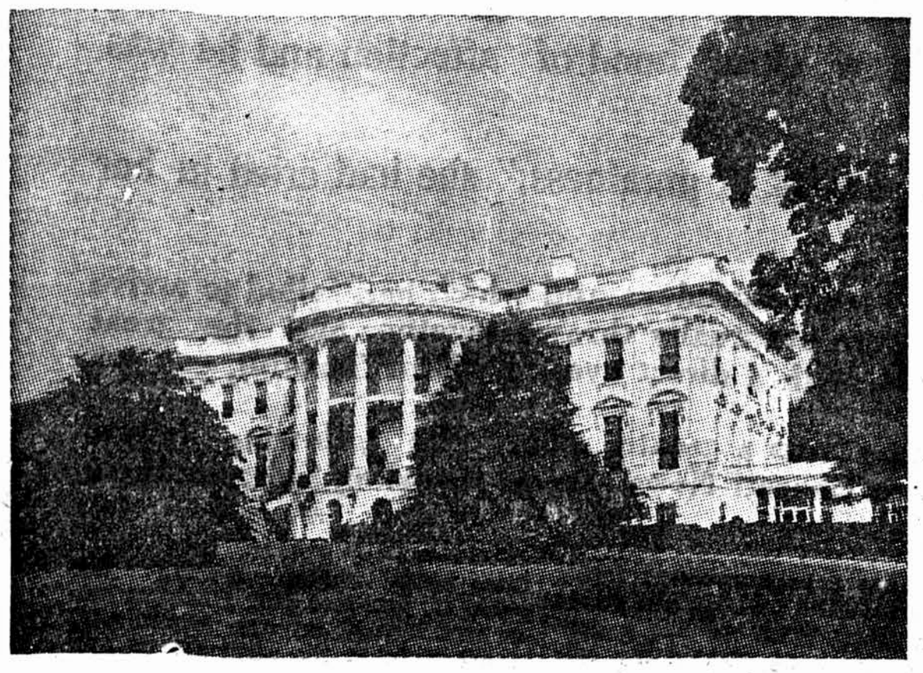
One of the most enchanting things you have created is your gracious and tender letter to me, which moved me both to the "delightful laughter' of which you speak and to tears of delight.

Let me hasten to allay one anxiety. You are quite right in your belief and hope that I am still as 'frivolous" as you; are we not among the children who play with coloured shells upon the seashores of Time and do we not build and raise impregnable citadels of foam and rainbow and silver sand as our refuge against the tumults and turmoils of life....., but you with your poet's intuition have discovered in your first near and real contact with me "another side" to my character, which in an impulse of superlative generously you label twice over as "great".

But a seer like you must also realise that it is not an intrinsic or individual "greatness", rather is it the cumulative memory, experience, knowledge that I bring back as shining treasure to the citadels of foam and rainbows from the long and frequent journeys it is my natural destiny to undertake into the ocean depths of human struggle, suffering, sorrow.... where I find revealed in strange and marvellous beauty the tragic and sublime secrets of man's anguish and rapture, the heroism of his achievement and renunciation....Even the lowliest amongst us cannot but be exalted into the semblance of greatness by reflection of such deep and wide human contact and communion....The Poet's dream does not find its only fulfilment in language, but also in the col-

Continued On Page 21

White House Repairs



The White House, Washington, D.C., from the south lawn, showing the new balcony that President Truman installed in 1948.

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The stairway leading from the first floor main hallway to the second floor, where the private living quarters of the President and his family are located.

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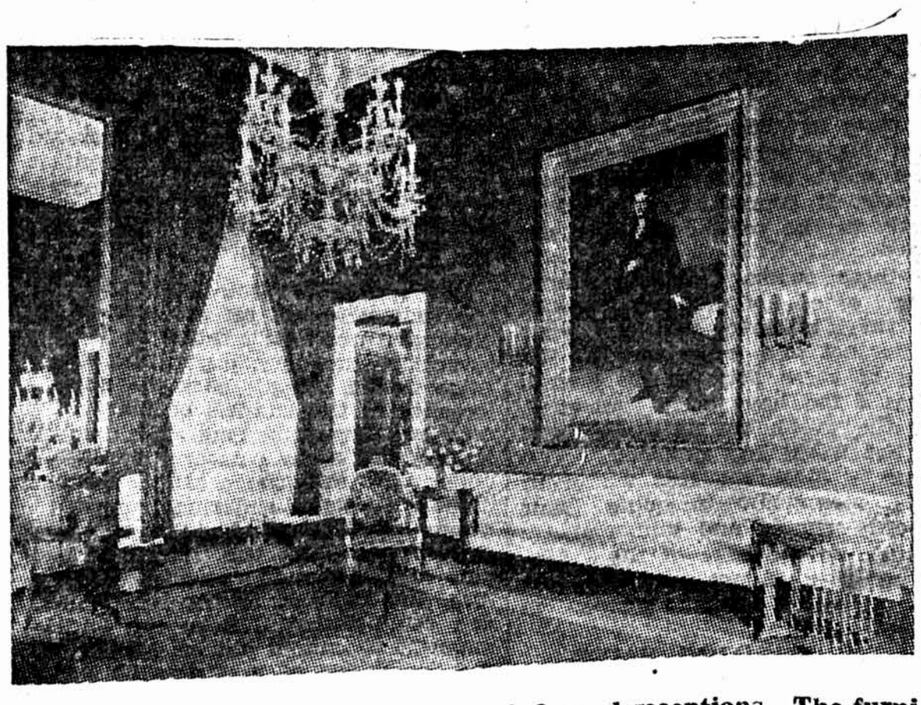


The Green Room, which is used for informal receptions. The furniture is Early American in style and the green Aubusson carpet bears the coat of arms of the United States. The crystal chandelier is supplemented by metal wall scones.
The portrait of Thomas Jefferson hanging above the brocaded sofa, is by E. F. Andrews.

★ Battle For Will India Steer Clear Of Power Blocs?

BY PROF. R. L. NIGAM

INDIA's declared foreign policy is unexceptionable. Nay, it is highly commendable. But it is difficult to say what success it is having, though we have Pandit Nehru's word for its consistently satisfactory progress. And if Pandit Nehru should be speaking with certain reservations, the fault is not his.

The fault lies in the rules of the game. In this particular field, the shortest distance between any two points is almost never a straight line, and diplomacy has as yet not come to be a game where the parties will put all their cards on the table face upwards. Therefore, the bids by themselves will indicate very little; they have to be constantly referred to the game as it actually goes on. Let us explore the possibilities of our stated foreign policy.

Illusion Of Success

THE other day on the floor of the Indian Parliament Pandit Nehru made the oft-repeated declaration of India's foreign policy which was to say that India will not align herself with any power bloc but will have friendly relations with all. By thus remaining out of the power blocs India is expected to exert all her influence for the preservation and stabilisation of peace. Now, can we really be friendly with all the power blocs? The presence of power blocs implies a struggle for power which in the last eventuality may have to be settled by recourse to war. Therefore, the contending power blocs will try to order the international relations so as to obtain an alignment which will ensure victory in case of war, or even without war if the sheer might of the alignment could be so formidable and decisive as to disabuse the rival of all illusions about its success in a headlong trial of strength. But such unambiguous alliances do not usually crystallise and abide except under the actual emergency; therefore, the foreign policy of the power blocs, at any rate of their leaders, is directed towards bringing about as near approximation of the ideal alignment as possible. It is obvious that none of the rivals will feel easy if any worthwhile nation remains in an ambiguous position for long. Diplomacy is released in full blast. All methods are tried. Grant of loans, trade agreements, non-aggression pacts, establishment of strategic bases and the like measures are systematically pressed into service which make resistance to formation of alliance increasingly impossible. The situation is further complicated by the fact that mental neutrality is very rarely maintained and the rivals themselves will try to identify such a nation for or against themselves, for, from the point of view of final reckoning they must keep a close track of the possible combination of powers to be faced which will determine the scale of preparations. In case of a final show-down such a neutrality-professing nation will not be spared (certainly not, if it occupies a key position) by the bloc which identifies it as belonging to the enemy camp. Such a nation, however strong its desire to maintain friendly relations with all, cannot ignore this possibility except at its peril. Not to anticipate the situation and provide against it

Whitehouse, Expensive 'One-Man Prison'

AMERICA'S White House has become the most expensive one-man "prison" on earth.

A messenger walked into the mansion's executive wing on January 31 to deliver to President Truman—fretting under the restraints of what he calls his Washington "jail"—his first monthly cheque since Congress voted him a pay raise.

AT THAT MOMENT, AN ERA END ED AND THE PRESIDENCY, FOR ALL ITS OFFICIAL SHACKLES WAS NO LONGER A MILLSTONE AROUND A POOR MAN'S NECK.

Instead, it became a position of considerable financial reward, within sight of the office's historic moral and political power.

This year, survey shows, the White House establishment, including salaries and upkeep of accessories, will cost a minimum of 3,200,000 dollars.

Another 4,000,000 dol and possibly 6,000,000 dol. will be spent for renovation of Washington's oldest public building, which boasts a cornerstone laid in 1792.

From now on, United States Presidents, many of whose predecessors have suffered financially in office, should be able to save from 40,000 dollars to 50,000 dollars a year after payment of all expenses imposed by the nature of the post.

Army Of Benefits

A modern President, in addition, will enjoy a vast army of benefits which, postwar federal taxes would foreclose to all in private life but a Midas.

To man the President's home, yacht plane, auto and private railroad car in White House style would cost a private citizen at least 1,000,000 dollars a year.

This amount does not include the official White House secretariat, numbering 238 people, nor the cost of protecting the President's safety under the law, a chore for which an estimated 770,000 dollars a year is expended.

In order to get the 1,00,000, dollars to maintain the While House and its travel and recreational accessories, a married man would need a net income after deductions of 4,350,000 dollars a years.

Even then, he could not hope to do the job, unless a kindly district of Columbia Government agree to waive real-estate taxes on the 16-acre White House grounds, located in Washington's most expensive property section.

The President, of course, pays no real-estate taxes, but a private individual, seeking to duplicate the executive manson, would find his annual bill of staggering proportions.

Few Americans would quarrel with the splendid collection of things made available for the President's convenience and enjoyment.

Few Americans, on the other hand, realize the extent of the Presidential establishment. Here it is. SALARY President Truman now receives 100,000 dollars a year in taxable salary and 50,000 dollars in tax-free expense money, for which no accounting is demanded. This gives him annual "take-home" pay of something over 100,000 dollars to have that amount left after taxes, a private citizen would have to earn between 240,000 dollars and 300,000 dollars a year.

The President also receives another

Neutrality ★ Ideals And Realities Of Foreign Policy

betimes is suicidal. To anticipate, is, for all practical purposes, to choose an ally. What happens then to the dictum "Be friends with all"? It remains wishful thinking or at best what is called "thinking wishing." Is India's case more favourable than that of the hypothetical nation in the above description? To answer this question we shall have to examine India's case against the international context.

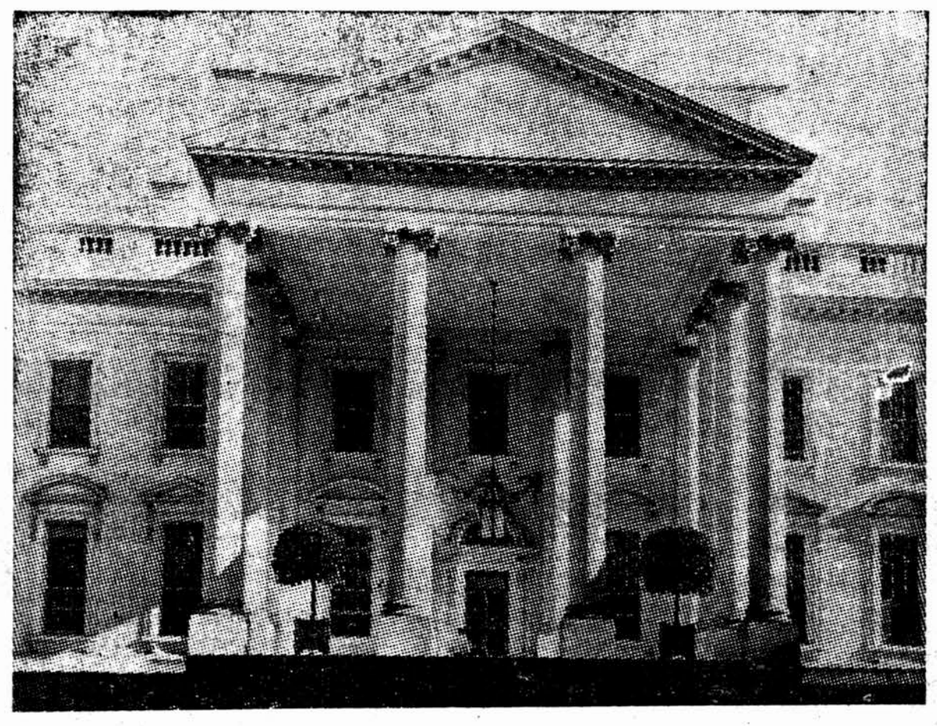
Alignment Of Powers

WHAT are the power blocs in the world today from which India wants to stay away? It hardly takes any very special political acumen to identify them. The two poles in the international power politics are represented by the United States of America and the Soviet Union. The alignments are taking place round these two poles. It will be too much to say that one or the other of them wants a war; perhaps none of them does. But both seem to have convinced themselves that it will come, sooner or later, may be later than sooner. At any rate the war of wits and the war of nerves has been going on unabated. U.S.A. has been practising its allurements with sureness of aim. The U.S.S.R. has been trying to take up her positions now in the West, now in the East thus causing no small jitters in the opposite camp. Both the countries are straining their utmost to fortify themselves and cannot possibly leave anything to chance should the war come. India occupies a very important position in every way. Therefore, the two giants could not be indifferent to the position India takes in international relations. Under the circumstances the desire to be friendly with both is bound to be defeated. For, the two antagonists must decide as to where India will be in case of a showdown, even if they do not declare their decisions for diplomatic reasons. India herself cannot altogether ignore this perspective of clash between the two and once the clash comes, the one or the other may take a definite action against India.

The story of the last war shows that where vital strategic considerations are involved the contestants are not likely to respect such declared neutrality for long. India has, therefore, to reason out to herself the possible reactions of the two countries in such an eventuality and to make suitable provisions to face the situation. It is unlikely that the makers of India's foreign policy have not taken this into account. And once you take that into account you cannot but choose your side however vaguely. Pandit Nehru's amplification of India's foreign policy while speaking before the Indian Council of World Affairs on March 22, shows that this is so. The general policy, he said, was to try to cultivate friendly relations with all countries and keep out of the power blocs. To this he significantly added. "Of course, if circumstances compel us it cannot be helped...." He further pointed out that 'naturally, we are likely to be more friendly with some countries than with others because it may be rather to our advantage." In diplomatic reading of this statement the interpretation is bound to be made in categorical terms and Pandit Nehru's qualification of the statement that his friendliness should not be such as to "get us in conflict

(Continued On Page 8)

New Look In Decoration



Small evergreen trees flank the entrance of the White House. The door, sheltered by the north portico, reflects European Renaissance architecture. The White House is 187 feet long, 85 feet wide, and 58 feet high.

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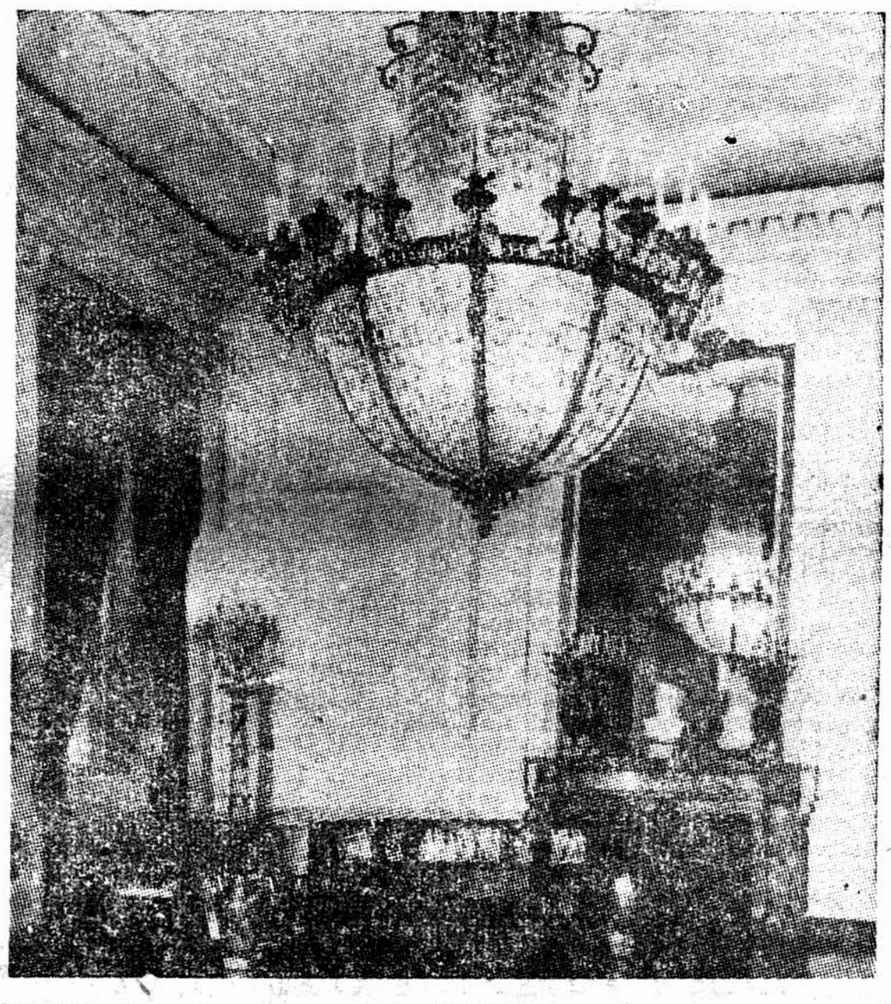

A detailed view of a corner of the East Room, the scene of large-scale, formal receptions. The photo, taken shortly before th presen a terations were begun, shows one of the three immense crystal chandeliers, the concert grand piano, and a heavy bronze light standard.

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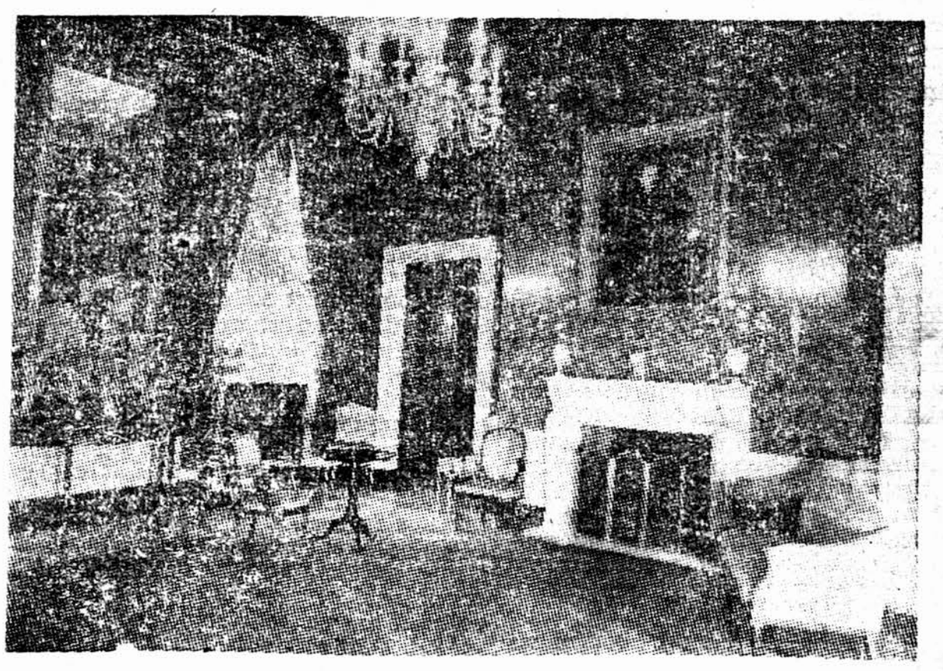

The Red Room where less formal receptions are held The walls are covered with red damask and the furniture is Heppelwhite and Duncan Fyfe. The portrait is of Grover Cleveland, President of the United States from 1885 to 1889 and 1893 and 1897.

- ***It costs dollars 1,335,000 a year for the functioning of the business side of the White House.***
- ***It takes 110 policemen to guard the mansion and and grounds.***
- ***On the President's private yacht is spent annually an estimated amount of 475,000 dollars.***
- ***A Presidential trip costs the railroads ten of thousands of dollars in extra precautions, disrupted schedules and stand-by crews.***

40,000 dol in expense money for travelling and entertaining, giving him a total of150,000 dol available after taxes to match that amount after taxes. a private citizen would have to earn slightly more than 500,000 dollars a year.

The mansion—this beautiful home, with huge first-floor rooms and seven bedrooms and baths, library and study on the second floor, will cost 260,400 dollars to maintain this year including the salaries of 61 persons.

Housekeepers, gardeners, doorman, electricians repair men cooks and servants are all needed to maintain the House beautiful.

The employees live and eat at home, although the President must pay for occasional means for some of them on entertaining nights. He also pays Mrs. Truman's personal maid. The Government foots the bill for the rest.

OFFICES—It costs 1,335,000 dollars a year for the functioning of the business side of the White House. There are 233 employees, with salaries ranging up to 12,000 dollars paid Clark Clifford, the Presidents Legal Council. Stationery, printing, telephone calls and other clerical expenses account for 65,000 dollars of the total cost.

Obviously, while this swells the White House expenditures, it is strictly business and would have to be paid, whether the President lived in a hotel or commuted to the Waldorf-Astoria in New York.

WHITE HOUSE POLICE—It takes 110 policemen to guard the mansion and grounds, and the budget estimates cost this year at 370,000 dollars.

SECRET SERVICE—The White House detail of the Secret Service maintains a 24-hour watch on the President. While the normal complement is only 24 men, the nationwide fan of the Secret Service goes into operation on such events as an Inauguration, West Coast trips or flight to Key West.

The Secret Service, which also hunts counterfeiters and enforces a batch of treasury-supervised laws, has no breakdown of the cost of guarding the President.

Travel Facilities

The S. S. However, is budgeted for 2,000,000 dollars this year and 400,000 dollars or one-fifth of the total, would be a conservative estimate of the amount required to protect the President and his family.

YACHT.— The U.S.S. "Williamsburg", A Navy Gunboat converted from a private Yacht, is a 243-foot vessel placed at the President's disposal. It carries a crew of 15 men and eight officers.

The Navy says it costs 85,000 dollars a year for maintenance and fuel. Pay and mess of the crew would bring the total overall annually to an estimated 475,000 dollars.

PLANE—The 1,00,000 dol plush "Independence," a four-engined DC-6 carries a crew of seven officers and men. Operated by Millitary Air Transport Service, it is reserved for the President, although other high officials make occasional trips in it.

M.A.T.S. declares it has no cost breakdown on the independence but airline engineers guess it costs about 130,000 dollars a year to run. including, pay of officers and men.

PRIVATE RAILROAD CAR—The 350,000 dollars bullet-proof Ferdinand Magellan, given to the Government

(Continued on Page 23)

"THE OLD LADY OF THREADNEEDLE STREET"

BANK OF ENGLAND IS 250 YEARS OLD

JUST over two-and-a-half centuries ago the Bank of England opened its long and proud history in a hired room of the old Mercer's Hall in the City of London. Today this world-famous bank, which recently passed from private to State ownership, employs several thousands of men and women and is housed in a huge modern building on an imposing island site of about three acres facing the Royal Exchange

It was in 1694, during the reign of William III, that the Bank of England was established by Royal Charter to find for the Government a capital sum of £1,200,000 required for the war against Louis XIV of France. Until that time English banking had been in the hands of the London goldsmiths. Many of them found the business so profitable that they gave up their craft to devote themselves entirely to finance. Such a monopoly, of course, encouraged abuses, and the growing dislike of the system by city merchants brought about the movement for a national bank

Rights And Privileges

The costly war with France made the greater control of England's finances very necessary Under the Act of Parliament by which the new central bank came into being the initial capital raised was to be borrowed by the Government at an interest rate of eight per cent. In return, the subscribers were incorporated as "The Governor and Company of the Bank of England" and were granted certain rights and privileges. Although it has undergone various changes since that time, the Bank of England has always been the Government's bank. It manages all the State loans, issues all currency notes, and administers the Exchange Control Regulations

Although many doubts were left about the new venture in 1694, the Bank raised the promised capital quickly and achieved such success that within a few months the directors and clerks left their room in the Mercer's Hall for larger premises in the Grocer's Hall, not far away. Here the Bank remained for nearly 40 years until new buildings were erected for it on the site of its present home in Threadneedle Street, with which it is traditionally associated as "The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street"

Because of its early success, however, the London goldsmiths were so enraged that in 1699 they made the first of several unsuccessful attempts to smash it. At that time money happened to be very short in England, for while the Government had called in the old and damaged coinage it was found that the new issue was not yet ready Thus the goldsmiths saw their opportunity for revenge by going to the Bank and demanding immediate cash payment of their notes. Nevertheless, sufficient funds were raised to pay each claimant 15 per cent. of his due, and the balance after the crisis was over.

Raided By Criminals

But if the Bank of England had its enemies, it also had many loyal supporters. It is said that when the goldsmiths tried again to undermine its power some years later, many noblemen of the time, including the famous Duke of Marlborough, loaded their coaches with gold and silver and drove to Grocer's Hall to pay it in.

Since then the Bank has passed through many times of crisis and difficulty, but it has withstood them all and never failed. Hence its name is recognised everywhere as a symbol of security and stability, and the phrase "as safe as the Bank of England" has passed into common speech.

One of the most exciting episodes in its history occurred in 1780, the year of the Gordon Riots in London. A mob of desperate thieves and criminals loosed from the city's goals, started march against the Bank, determined

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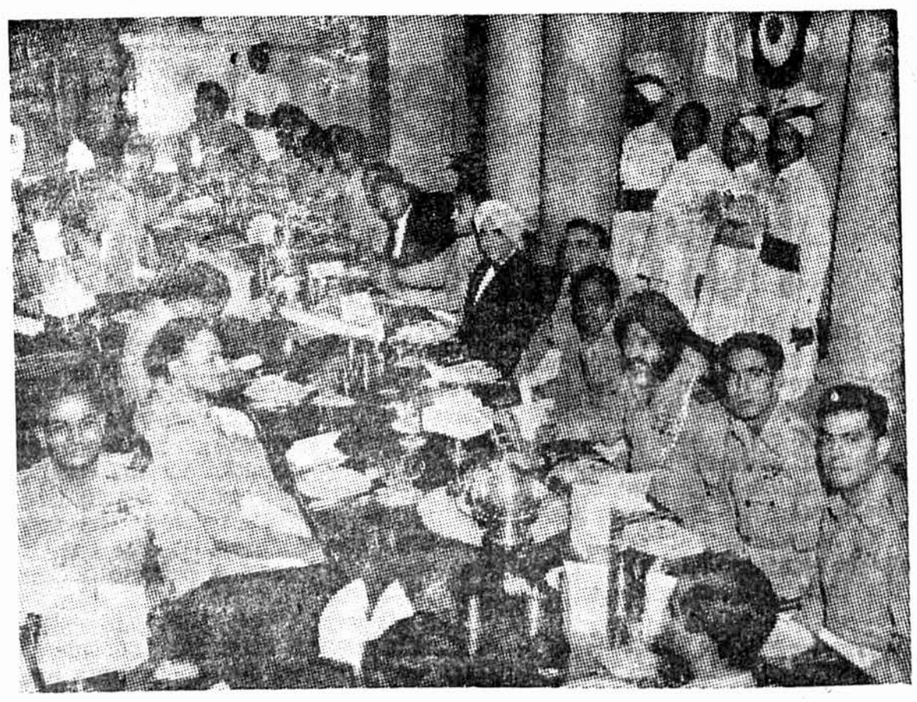
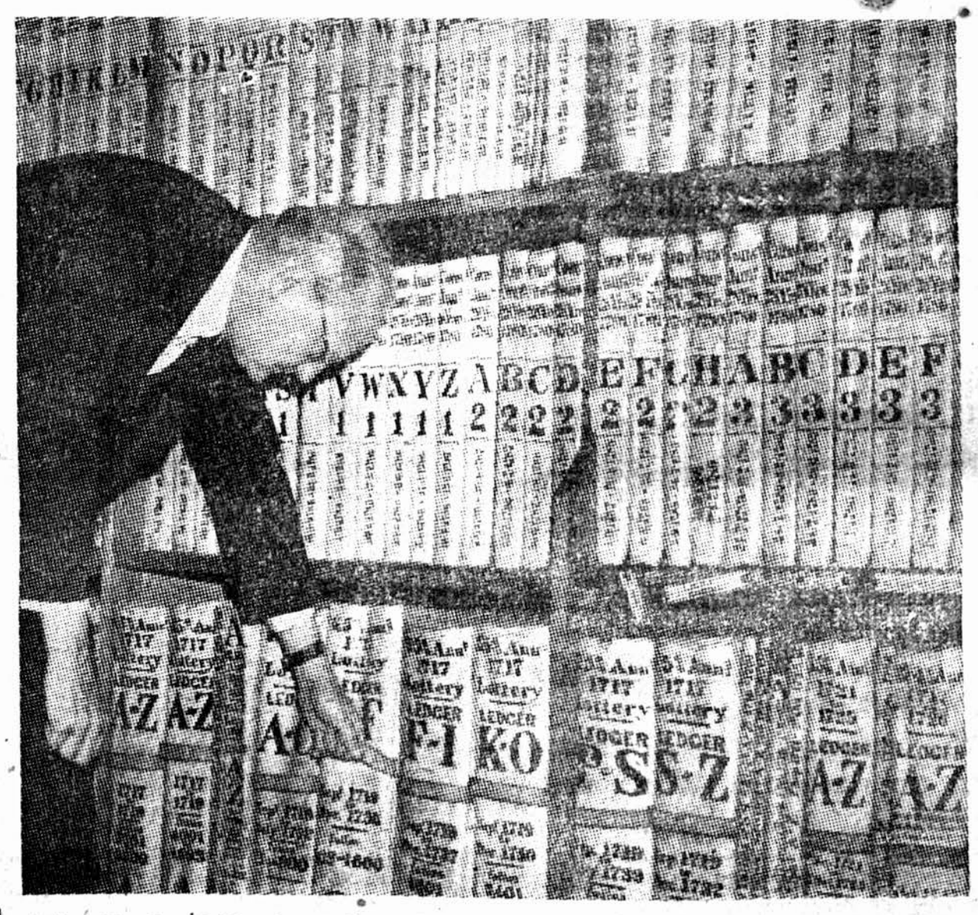


Serving officers and ex-Officers of No. 1 Squadron RIAF met for the first time at a reunion dinner held at Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi recently. Air Commodore M. K. Janjua of RPAF, W/Cdr. J. A. Hickey, R.A.F., Mr. Sarkar and Mr. Daljit Singh, all formerly of No. 1 Squadron were present.

Photograph taken during the re-union dinner. Air Vice-Marshall S. Mukerjee, Offg. C-in-C RIAF, Mr. Sarkar and Daljit Singh are seen in the middle.

BY W. H. OWENS



The Bank of England files dating back to 1719. They are the records of various British Government loans.

to rob the wealth within its vaults. Though the building was never guarded at that period, the authorities had advanced warning of the assault and soldiers were hurried to the place in time to repulse the mob and arrest its leaders. Ever since that event, a military guard has kept nightly watch over the Bank of England.

Private Accounts

During the 18th and early 19th centuries, the Bank was largely concerned with private accounts. But from 1826, when its monopoly in joint-stock banking was ended, it has functioned as the central bank for all bankers in England still retaining the sole right of issuing currency notes for circulation throughout the country

The splendid modern building of the Bank, erected between World Wars I and II, arose within the massive external fortress walls designed by the 18th-century architect, Sir John Sloane. The seven-storey centre block encloses the old Garden Court flanked by open colonnades, while many of the spacious banking halls within have been reconstructed with domed and vaulted ceilings, characteristic of Sloane's work.

The heavy bronze doors of the main entrance in Threadneedle Street bear Latin inscriptions and allegorical designs; on the impressive portico above are six carved stone figures representing bearers of wealth and custodianship. The huge vaults where Britain's gold is stored extend 60 feet below concrete walls and thick steel doors.

BATTLE FOR NEUTRALITY

(Continued from Page 7)

with any country" is not likely to impress much.

Definite Drift

IN fact India is slowly but steadily drifting towards a definite position. And even though India in her desire to be friends with all, may not be sure of her position the two contending powers seem to be quite sure about India's position. Russia seems to have already decided that India goes against her. The very first declaration of foreign policy by Pandit Nehru was that India will keep out of all power blocs but if she should be compelled to take sides she will choose the one which may be to her advantage. Immediately after this declaration the Communist Party of India which had for long cried itself hoarse for the National Government, passed a resolution withdrawing its support to Nehru's Government. Some of the recent articles in Russian journals show what they think of India and Nehru's policy. This places India in a camp for all practical purposes. We cannot say that the Russians are being fanciful in this respect. Pandit Nehru's own statement and the international situation contain definite pointers.

Our Needs

ACCORDING to Pandit Nehru we are likely to be more friendly with some countries than with others for it may be to our mutual advantage. Now India's needs make her friendship with America more favourable, more advantageous. U. S. welcomes India's friendship. According to PTI-Reuter reports Washington has reacted very favourably to Pandit Nehru's statement of India's foreign policy. A State Department official is reported to have said that "United States—India bonds have never been firmer than at present and we are confident that mutual co-operation in the future will strengthen them."

While it is easy enough to see what advantages India can have from American friendship, it is not so obvious what advantages America can derive in its turn. But it is not far to seek. America wants allies in the possible clash with Russia. She wants strong bulwarks against Communism. With her doctrine of 'friendship with all' India cannot entertain an 'alliance' against Russia. But she can have no objection against fighting Communism. Since American struggle for power is in the form of a crusade against Communism, those who fight Communism easily come under American leadership. India is extremely touchy in this respect. She fears exploitation and dictation by ohers. Pandit Nehru and his other colleagues have been making it clear that while they earnestly desire foreign help to enable them to develop the country they want such help to be free from any political influence. Once again in his speech before the Indian Council for World Affairs Pandit Nehru said: "At the present moment you will see that we have as a matter of fact far closer relations with some countries of the Western world than with others These close relations will no doubt develop, and we encourage them to develop, but we do not wish to place ourselves in a position when, politically speaking, we are just lined up with a particular group and bound down to it in regard to our future conduct."

What America Seeks

American cannot sink its dollars in India just for the blue eyes of some of its leaders. China's plight is a case in point. The mistake will not be repeated. And yet America cannot remain indifferent to India, for India offers the only hope. It seems very likely that the main battles against Communism are to be fought in the East. China has already been written off. No country in this part has a strong, stable government and adequate resources to measure up to a considerable struggle. India is the only exception. A way seems to have been found to satisfy American demands and at the same time to spare Indian susceptibilities. If India can contain Communism in the East and dispose it off, what more should America want? With American aid and goodwill India can do that job. Therefore, a formal alliance need not be insisted upon. Evidence amounting to moral certainty, that India means business in this respect should be quite sufficient America is satisfied and therefore, makes a good deal of Indian leadership of Asia. India's Ambassador to U.S.A. has to be congratulated for the extremely delicate job he has so well done. For he has cleared whatever suspicions there were in the minds of American statesmen and the Barons of Wall Street. This is how Sir Rama Rau summed up his successful mission while leaving America to take charge of the governorship of the Reserve Bank of India: *"When I came here I found many difficulties, particularly in the Wall Street circles. Now I believe everybody including Wall Street,* is extremely anxious to help us."

HE concluded his speech with the remark that "next five or ten years would be crucial ones for India because if the population in those years could find no better hope it might turn to Communism." There in that remark is the assurance that America seeks; there also is the threat to America is she did not stand by India. The appointment of Sir Rama Rau as the governor of the Reserve Bank itself indicates that good understanding has been reached and Sir Rama Rau as the governor of the Reserve Bank will be able to stabilise that confidence and facilitate the contemplated transactions. The reality of the situation, therefore, is that India for all practical purposes finds herself in the American Camp with high level commitments now as well as in case of war. It is quite immaterial if she has not signed the membership register. In fact no country seems to be more definitely bound with America than India. And we have Sir Rama Rau's word for it. America has acording to him, shared her leadership with India. In an interview on March 15 in New York, Sir Rama Rau said: "The leadership of the world had been entrusted to America and there is

(Continued On Page 21)

SPORTS JOTTINGS From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

WORLD OLYMPIAD AND HOCKEY—ELIMINATION OF 'RABBITS'—IS IT SPORT?—INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE JUSTIFIED—FAIR OPPORTUNITY TO AMARNATH—SEAL OF APPROVAL—NO BACK-DOOR METHODS—SUCCESS OF AGA KHAN TOURNEY—CUP RETURNS TO PUNJAB—HINDUSTAN AIRCRAFT MAKES HISTORY—LOCAL LEADERS AT DISADVANTAGE.

Hockey circles all over the world—and particularly in India—must have been shocked to hear the reports that hockey may be excluded from the list of the next World Olympic Games which will be held at Heisinki in 1952. The reason for the omission is said to be the unwieldy size of the programme. Other games like football and basket-ball may also be cut out of the programme.

Few will grudge the omission of such unimportant games like basket-ball and volley-ball from the list. But to scrap major games like hockey and football would be something akin to a tragedy. The Olympiad will lose much of its interest and glamour if such an unwise step is taken.

For India the World Meet will have little attraction if the game in which she has reigned supreme for the last twenty years and more, is left in the cold.

ELIMINATION OF RABBITS

The latest reports from London are reassuring. It is said that these games would not be scrapped altogether but the number of entries for each game might be restricted to reasonable figures. Every fair-minded person would approve of such a limitation It is no use admitting teams and individuals in world contexts where they will be routed like rabbits.

You may point out the Olympic ideal, "The important thing in Olympic games is not to win, but to take part. The important thing in life is not the triumph but the struggle. The essential thing is not to have conquered but to have fought well I spread these precepts to build up a stronger and more scrupulous and more generous humanity.

IS IT SPORT?

It is perfectly true that the essential thing is not to win but to have fought well. But I wonder how many of the countries teams and athletes participating in the Olympic games feel that way. Most of them try to win laurels by hook or by crook. It has become a question of one's National hopes and prestige. Neither the win ners feel diffident about their success Nor do the losers accept their defeats in a sportsmanlike way. There is too much of boasting and bragging on one side and too much of grumbling and dissatisfaction on the other.

Apart from that you are expected to fight well. A tame surrender or a sort of massacre of innocents cannot be called a valiant fight. So those who go to the Olympic Games must have reached a certain high standard of perfection in their game or branch of sport. Just to participate in it for the sake of fun or 'tamasha'—and that too at somebody else's expense—is no sport.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE JUSTIFIED

I think the International Olympic Committee would be perfectly justified in limiting the number of entries in each event. But the difficulty arises when they have to pick and choose. It is not easy for them to gauge the strength or standard of attainment of each country. If the countries themselves and their athletes were more discriminating and judicious, they would keep out of such events in which they have no chance of acquitting themselves creditably—I don't say, win, because very few only can succeed.

Look at our cycling team which will be going to Europe shortly to take part in the world competition Has one of them the ghost of a chance of having a fair look in at the races? I doubt very much. Their past and present performances do not give us any hope of a creditable show on their part. The strangest aspect of it is that not one or two cyclists are making the trip but a dozen of them are out for a joy-ride over thousands of miles at a tremendous public expense Who is responsible for it?

FAIR OPPORTUNITY TO AMARNATH

Many people are relieved to hear that Lala Amarnath the Cricket Captain of India, will be given a fair opportunity by the Board of Control for Cricket in India, to rebut the charges against him. Let us hope that the charges will be made public, so that the public may judge them on their merit.

Meanwhile, I find every effort is being made in certain interested quarters to prejudice the issue against Amarnath. I may tell you straightaway that I am neither a blind supporter of the Lala nor an upholder of indiscipline. I have criticised him on many an occasion in these columns for his inefficient Captaincy in Australia. I have also condemned him in the past for his lack of manner and slackness in discipline.

SEAL OF APPROVAL

But the Board of Control cannot fine Amarnath now for his past behaviour in Australia and elsewhere. If he was really guilty of misconduct either in England or Australia, they should have indicated him earlier and taken suitable action against him. They did nothing of the kind.

By re-electing him Captain against the West Indies, the Board of Control set their seal of approval on his previous leadership. If they were dissatisfied with him as a skipper, they should have elected somebody else in his place. They did not do this. So they are not at all justified in arraigning him at this late stage for his sins of commission and omission in Australia. Nor should they take up the past from the old history of the 1936 England tour.

If the Board of Control has anything against Amarnath in connection with the visit of the West Indies team, let us hear of it Let Amarnath be given a fair opportunity to rebut the charges. Let the affiliated associations consider them in a cool and dispassionate manner. And let their true representatives—and not 'bogus ones as have been attending the meetings of the Board of Control recently—decide the issues in a fair and square way. If this had been done in the last meeting of the Board, nobody would have any cause for complaint. But unfortunately back-door methods were employed to condemn Amarnath outright! This must be rectified now.

SUCCESS OF AGA KHAN TOURNEY

Another Aga Khan tournament has come and gone. The session must be pronounced a great success. From the spectator's point of view it was definitely so as the games provided first class hockey. Some are no doubt dissatisfied about the high gate-charges especially on the 'popular' side of the stands.

But I suppose that cannot be helped considering the fact that heavy expenses are involved in entertaining teams from up-country. Their railway fares and board and lodging charges lost a good bit of money. Then the Contractors bill for putting up the temporary stands represents a robust figure too. On the top of it all, the entertainment tax carries away a fairly large slice of the fakings.

I am told that despite the stiff admission rates in the closing stages of the competition. the Bombay Gymkhana, its sponsors, have been left with a deficit! Unless we have permanent stands I am afraid the financial picture will not improve.

CUP RETURNS TO PUNJAB

The Committee did a wise thing in inviting only a small number of prominent teams from up-country. It is no use calling all and sundry—at considerable expense—to inflate the number of entries It doesn't pay—and the Gymkhana found that out to its cost last season I must say that the old competition was well-managed this year by young Joe Birtwistle, the Honorary Secretary He promises to be as good a hand on this business as his famous father was till recently.

The Cup has however gone out of the province again Last year Kirkee United managed to keep it within our own domain But they made an early exit this season It was left to the East Punjab Police to carry it away to its usual habits. There is not the least doubt that they were the best combination in the tournament and they fully deserved their victory.

HINDUSTHAN AIRCRAFT MAKES HISTORY

The Police were practically the same side as won the Inter-Provincial Tournament for the Punjab this year. It was no wonder therefore that the team which defeated provincial combinations earlier in the season would account for mere club sides with ease. In Trilochan Singh, Dharam Singh, Amir Kumar and Gurcharan Singh, they have defenders of the highest quality. And Sabir Singh, Udham Singh and Bakshish Singh form a grand two of attackers.

For the first time in the ancient history of ties competition a team from the South, Hindusthan Aircraft Factory reached the final stage. In their early appearances the Bangalore side never gave the impression that they were capable of rising to great heights. But gradually they came into their own and established their innate superiority. Three of their players, Raja in the forward line and Mr. Bride in the deep defence gave brilliant displays throughout the season.

LOCAL LEADERS AT DISADVANTAGE

Two local sides. the Lusitanians, Provincial Champions, and St. Xavier's College Senior League Champions, entered the penultimate round. But they succumbed to the winners and runners-up respectively after creditable fights. Tata's who were supposed to be our strongest outfit after their resounding success against visiting sides in the Invitation Tournament, also went down to Hindusthan Aircraft in the quarter-finals.

It is generally held that both Lusies and Tata's became stale owing to their repeated figures for the Provincial title which were staged during the Aga Khan Cup. Otherwise one of the other might have been seen in the finals. I trust this sort of thing will not happen again in future.

Lusies are going to have a ground of their own at last—thanks to the untiring efforts of their energetic Secretary, Aloysius DeSouza. I earnestly hope that hockey lovers in Bombay will generously respond to their appeal for financial help The club and the community which provide some of the best players and the largest number of supporters deserve our aid fully. The fact that the club has opened its doors to non-Goans should disabuse the mind of every one of domination of commercial spirit in its management.

Death occurred of Mr. Solomon Samson at Secunderabad at the age of 52 from heart attack on the 19th April. He was the Manager of the "Dreamland" Talkies, founded by the late Mr. Rustom Modi. The late Mr. Samson was a law graduate of the Bombay University and was known in the film world as the first "Dushyant" of the Indian screen.

GULF BETWEEN PRACTICE AND PRECEPT

(Continued from page 3)

so he spoke to himself—"Yet in their midst popular statesman appears with no people around him but armed guards, soldiers and police. Blows from bludgeons rain on the homeless, hungry man, when he cries 'for sumping to eet'. Horses are honoured with parades and recaption. But not even a glance is cast at those who sweat and toil for their daily bread. I have no control over my actions—they say. But should they do these things? They are honourable men....There is no peace on earth but only evil. No goodwill but hatred between man and man. Tell me then. Oh God: Would you, —why is it so? Lies everywhere. Empty tales all around. Yet I'm tried for being both a fool and a knave. Ha-i—could you beat it?"....A fit of laughter seized him again. He had a weak heart. It failed. He crashed on the pavement below and died.

Specialised watchers snapped their fingers in despair.

One of the winged creatures above felt alarmed as he noticed the Spirit of the accused flying up towards him. "Why. The idiot is making for this place—eh?"—he cried.

"For he has lived and learned"—the other replied—"that the gulf is wide between the practice and the precept down there and that it has not been bridged as yet".

The Famous Astrologer

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges, and notables. Annual Life reading, monthly details Rs 5. 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRI NIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Thyagarayanagar, Madras-17

HISTORIAN OPENS MUSIC CONFERENCE

The Noble Art Was Never Forbidden In Islam, Says Sarkar

CALCUTTA, April 30 (API).—Sir Jadunath Sarkar, the well-known historian, presiding over the All-Bengal Music Conference last night, said that it would be a great loss to India if we forget Indian music and the glorious tradition of Tansen—the master Musician in the Moghul Emperor Akbar's time.

"We shall be doing an injustice to the memory of our great ancestors by neglecting their music and madly rushing after everything European,' Sir Jadunath said.

The historian said that it was a mistake to suppose that music was forbidden in Islam. Most of the Muslim saints had developed religious music, and their followers still practised the noble art.

Mr. Sree Krishnan Ratanjankar, Principal, Morris Music College, Lucknow, inaugurated the Conference.

REPEAL OF NEWSPRINT CONTROL

Advisory Committee To Consider Issue

NEW DELHI, April 30 (API).—The News Print Control Advisory Committee will meet in New Delhi on May 25 to consider the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society's suggestion for the repeal of the newsprint control order, or at least the withdrawal of the price restriction

The meeting, which will be presided over by Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, Minister for Industry and Supply, will also consider the question of withdrawal of newsprint price control.

The Committee will review the supply and stock position of newsprint and consider a programme of imports.

Continuance of relaxation of newsprint control. the question of allowing free use of newsprint for purposes other than newspaper printing, the question of allowing free use of imported art paper for cover and inside illustrations, and the question of exempting daily newspapers which do not contain advertisement from price-page restriction. will also come up for consideration

TEACHING OF HINDI IN OSMANIA UNIVERSITY

HYDERABAD (Dn.), April 30 (UPI).—The Academic Council of the Osmania University, at its session yesterday, accorded sanction to the opening of a new department of Hindi in the faculty of arts, and approved the courses of studies proposed for it.

The Council. consisting of over 70 members, after a heated and prolonged discussion, also decided to affiliate and recognize private colleges to the University, subject to certain rules and conditions laid down by it.

Kharif Grain Procurement

NEW DELHI, April 30. (UPI)—As against "kharif" grain procurement target of 28,47,000 tons for the current year, 16,96,000 tons have already been procured in India.

During the year June 1948 to July 1949, a total of 1,71,200 tons of sulphate of ammonia has been allocated to the provinces. This can fertilise 25,70,000 acres of land.

India has 1,71,500 square miles of forests, of which about 56 per cent. can be exploited.

Of the total production of rice in India, 58 per cent. is par-boiled. It is estimated that about 4,00,000 tons of extra rice would be available if the remaining quantity is also par-boiled.

Bulgarian Refugees Escape

NORTH BERGEN, (New Jersey), April 28, (U.P.A.): Five Bulgarians, all refugees from the Communist regime in that country, escaped from an Egyptian ship tied up at a Hoboken Pier today while awaiting deportation. Four of the men were recoptured a few hours later. The fifth still was being sought.

RUSSIAN SECTOR GERMAN POLICE LOOT PROPERTY

BERLIN, April 29 (UPA): Armed German policemen of the Russian sector invaded the British area of Berlin tonight and looted a city-owned farm of cattle, horses, pigs and sheep.

CONSERVATION OF METALLURGICAL COAL IN INDIA

Committee Appointed To Advise On Measures To Be Taken

NEW DELHI, April 30. (API)—The Government of India have appointed a committee to advise them on the measures to be taken in regard to conservation of metallurgical coal, with particular reference to the recent reports received from research institutions on coal washing and coal blending and other ancillary matters.

Dr. M. S. Krishnan, Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, will be the chairman of the Committee. Other members are Dr. J. W. Whitaker, Director, Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad, Dr. Des Raj Malhotra, representative of the Railway Board; Mr. C. S. N. Raju, representative of the Central Electricity Commission; Mr S. K. Sen, Ministry of Finance; Mr. A. Farquhar and Mr. W. M. Wallace, representing the Coal Consumers Association of India; Mr. W. H. S. Michelmore and Mr. B. L. Agrawalla representing colliery interests; and Mr. A. B. Guha representing the Giridih Coal Commissioner, who will also act as the secretary of the committee.

COMMITTEE'S WORK

The committee will review the publications and recommendations of the Fuel Research Committee, fuel research institute and other research organisations and recommend to Government what legal or executive action should be taken to implement such of the findings of the research bodies as in the opinion of the committee are considered desirable for adoption. It will also consider and recommend what results can be achieved through blending and washing of coal and what measures are needed and the extent of the compulsion which is to be applied both at the producers and consumers ends for conservation of metallurgical coal with suggestions for revision of the price structure of coal to make washing and blending economically feasible. The committee will ascertain what the existing difficulties mainly arising out of transport limitations, are in the way of increasing the production of good quality mettalurgical coal and how to overcome them. It will also estimate the increase in requirements of the country for good quality metallurgical coal within the next few years.

The committee will submit its report by June 15, 1949.

INDIA'S RESERVE

There are several estimates about India's reserves of metallurgical coal. According to the Indian Coal Field Committee, if India continues to consume metallurgical coal at the present rate, the reserves will last only for 65 years more. On the other hand, some of the research bodies hold the view that if processes of washing and blending are adopted, the reserves will last for three hundred years. The Committee will try to ascertain which of these views is correct and what steps should be taken to conserve the reserves.

TRAINING IN MINING

Committee Constituted To Interview Candidates

NEW DELHI, April 30. (UPI)—In connection with the scheme recently advertised in the press for the training of Indian engineers in open cast mining in the U.K. by Messrs. Sir Lindsay Parkinson and Co. Ltd., the Government of India have constituted a committee to interview suitable candidates and make recommendations to the Government, says a press note.

The committee will consist of (1) Dr. J. C. Ghosh, Director-General, Industries and Supplies (Chairman); (2) Mr. L. S. Corbett, Deputy Coal Commissioner (production-member) Secretary, and a representative of Messrs. Sir Lindsay Parkinson (India) Ltd., Calcutta-member.

The committee will meet shortly at Calcutta. The final selection will be made by Government after considering the recommendations of the committee.

The training will be limited to 30 candidates. On satisfactory completion of the training and, if found otherwise suitable, the engineers will be appointed to the specified posts in the Indian Mining and Construction Co., which is a joint enterprise of the Government of India and Sir Lindsay Parkinson (India) Ltd.

Rise In Workers' Cost Of Living

During March last, the working class cost of living index number for Bombay (with the average prices for the year ended June 1934 equal to 100) was 311, being four points higher thar. in the preceding month for Sholapur (with the average prices for the year ended January 1928 equal to 100), 301, being eight points lower than in the preceding month and for Jalgaon (with the average prices for the month of August 1939 equal to 100), 391, being 50 points lower than in the preceding month.

The fall in the Jalgaon index was mainly due to the reintroduction of rationing of cereals, the food index having gone down by 75 points to 409. It may be recalled that as a result of derationing in January 1948, the index had risen from 392 in December 1947 to 433 in January 1948.

The index number for food articles advanced by 13 points to 365 in Bombay and declined by 12 points to 285 in Sholapur.

Sulphate Of Ammonia

NEW DELHI, April 30:

The Government of India have decided to link the distribution of sulphate of ammonia with that of superphosphate and have prescribed that for every 30 lbs. of nitrogen supplied, Provinces and States will have to accept at least 10 lbs. of superphosphate. The linking up of sulphate of ammonia and phosphate is designed to ensure maximum production, as phosphates increase the offtake of nitrogen from the soil and maintain the necessary balance in plant food.

Superphosphate is now being manufactured in India and it is hoped that internal production will be sufficient to meet the demands of the Provinces and States. In the circumstances, it will not be necessary to import any additional quantity of phosphates from abroad as stated at the Conference of the Agricultural Scientists which recently met in New Delhi.

NATIONAL EXHIBITION IN CITY

The Indian National Exhibition which was opened the other day by His Highness the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar at Azad Maidan provides an interesting assembly of the industries which have come from far and wide to participate in that exhibition. It is interesting to note that many industries have taken great but real interest in building their individual shows and it is understood that exhibitors have spent amounts ranging from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000 in the construction of their Pavilions for the exhibition and demonstration of their goods. Never before in the City of Bombay has an exhibition created so great an interest in the minds of the manufactures. mill-owners and producers

The Governments of Bombay, Orrissa, Central Provinces and East Punjab have put up their stalls at this exhibition and through these stalls the products of industrial co-operative societies are being shown and sold to the citizens of Bombay. The extent of the success and good work of the industrial co-operative movement of the government is clearly indicated by the type of goods which is seen in these stalls and it is indeed very encouraging to find that the government through the industrial co-operative societies is giving impetus to the cottage and village industries. The articles exhibited in the Orissa, Bombay, East Punjab and Central Provinces stalls are of high quality and it would be as well for the citizens of Bombay to visit these government stalls to see the labour of the average villager attached to the co-operative societies.

Adult Education, Nutrition and National Savings campaigns are being launched amongst the people through the stalls in this exhibition.

LUCKNOW, April 29 (API): Mr. N. Ganpuley, officer on special duty in the United Provinces, has been appointed the Commercial Attache in the office of the Indian Trade Commissioner in Germany, it is already learnt.

STERLING AREA COUNTRIES TO CONFER

Extension Of Commonwealth-Japan Trade Plan To Be Sought

NEW DELHI, April 30. (API)—A conference of sterling area countries, including India, will be held in July, in Tokyo, to seek extension of the one year Commonwealth-Japan trade plan which is due to expire on June 30, it is learnt here

Under the terms of the current plan Japan agreed to export to sterling areas, goods worth twentyseven and half million in return for the supply of goods, services and raw material of an approximate value of £23 million. India's share in this trade was estimated to be £6.6 million worth of imports and £4.2 million worth of exports.

When a comprehensive review of the trade plan was undertaken at a conference of the sterling area countries with the supreme command of the allied powers from March 17 to April 14, it was felt that the plan had "substantially achieved its purpose and India was represented at this conference by Mr. K. N. Kaul of the Ministry of Finance, who returned to Delhi during this week. Other countries represented were the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand.

Mr. Kaul will shortly submit a report of the review to the Government of India.

SEA AND LAND CUSTOMS REVENUE

CALCUTTA, April 29. (API)—According to the returns received in the department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics the total gross Indian sea and land customs revenue collected in the Indian dominion during the month of March, 1949 amounted to Rs. 13, 10 lakhs of which import duties accounted for Rs. 11.49 lakhs, export duties for Rs. 1.32 lakhs and land customs and miscellaneous for Rs. 29 lakhs.

The total gross collection of central excise duties on motor spirit, kerosene, sugar, matches etc. amounted to Rs. 3.14 lakhs during the same month.

The grand total of gross customs and central excise revenue realised in the twelve months April 1948 to March 1949 was Rs. 1,78,53 lakhs. Of this amount import duties accounted for Rs. 97.76 lakhs export duties for Rs. 24.44 lakhs land customs and miscellaneous for Rs. 4.99 lakhs and central excise duties for Rs 51.34 lakhs.

MAKE SANSKRIT INDIA'S NATIONAL LANGUAGE

Dr. Katju's Plea At All-India Sammelan

BANARAS, April 30. (API)—Over 500 oriental scholars and about 80 delegates from different provinces attending the annual conference of the All-India Sanskrit Sahitya Sammelan here yesterday, heard a speech by the Bengal Governor, Dr. Kailash Nath Katju, urging that Sanskrit should be made the national language of India. The entire proceedings of the conference were conducted in Sanskrit.

The inaugural speech of Dr. Katju who could not attend the conference, was read out by Mr. Gangadhar Sharma. Dr. Katju said that "to expect that we can evolve a national language which will be spoken and understood by the common man and woman of India is an idle expectation, and I sometimes wonder why we should throw away a language which has already served so well the role of a national language for inter-regional intercourse in India for hundreds of years".

Export Of Linseed Oil

NEW DELHI, April 30. (API)—The Government of India has decided to allow 1,750 tons of linseed oil to be exported to all permissible destinations outside India during the current year by non-established shippers i.e. those who did not export this oil during the period January 1, 1947 to September 30, 1948, the Ministry of Commerce announced today.

Dacoits Apprehended

BAREILLY April 28. (API)—Thirteen dacoits were apprehended by a police party after a gun battle lasting an hour on Dajora bridge, 15 miles from here, last night. The police also seized a large quantity of ammunition from the dacoits.

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Shud 3, 2005.
Muslim: Rajjab 2, 1368.
Parsi: Adar 1, 1318.
Sunrise 6-11 a.m. Sunset: 7-0 p.m.
Hightide: 01-11, 14-12.
Lowtide: 07-18, 20-02.

To-day's Engagements

SOCIAL NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL:, BOMBAY 7: The Eighth Annual Social Gathering and the Prize-Distribution of this high school will take place, today (Sunday), at 3 p.m., in Wagle Hall, Kandewadi, Bombay 4, under the Presidentship of Acharya P. K. Atre, Editor "Navayug".

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Discourse in Hindi by Sri Devi on "Nirvikalpa Samadhi and Prem", at 4-30 p.m., today (Sunday).

MR. C. T. LAKHIA: Among those flying to London by the Air India International's plane is Mr. Chandraprasad Tricamji Lakhia, Solicitor of the Bombay High Court. He is on a tour of Europe during the High Court vacation.

PROGRESSIVE GROUP: On Monday, May 2, at 6-30 p.m., at the Green's Hotel Rajkumari Prabhawati Raje of Kolhapur, will speak on "Progress and Hindu Society".

AT YOU TOMORROW: "When Parsis Go To The Poll" (Symposium) at YOU —Cama Library Hall at 6-15 p.m., tomorrow (Sunday).

MALAD-EAST RESIDENTS MEETING: A public meeting of the residents of Malad-East will be held near the Malad Gujrati Vernacular School, today (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S. T.), to express general dissatisfaction against the Notified Area Committee and to request the Government to usher in the Municipality as early as possible, as delay means more insanitation and unhealthy conditions.

CONGRESS SEVA DAL: G. O. Cs. and officers of the Seva Dal and Sevika Dal will give a reception to Mr. S. K. Patil Congress House, 3 p.m.

SOCIALIST PARTY: May Day Programme: Flag Salutations at 11 Centres 8-30 a.m. to 9-30 a.m. Workers processions starting 3 p.m. from six different places 5 p.m. Workers' Rally at Kamgar Maidan.

CANARA BANKING CORPORATION: Party to Dr. U. Sunder Ram Pai, Chairman of Board of Directors of Bank by a Committee of hosts, Taj 5 p.m.

LOKAMANYA SEVA SANGH, Vile Parle, Party to meet press representatives at Tilak Chowk 5 p.m.

BOMBAY PHYSICAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION: Reception to S. K. Patil, Jinnah Hall, 3-30 p.m. Mr. V. L. Mehta presides.

Rashtra Bhasha Exam

The Examination Secretary of All Hyderabad Rashtra Bhasha Sabha, Aurangabad has issued the following statement:—

"The Rashtra Bhasha Examinations conducted by All Hyderabad Rashtra Bhasha Sabha were to be held from 20th May. But many students have been requesting to postpone the dates with the plea that the dates of the matriculation examinations have been changed and fixed by the Educational Department in the month of June 1949, it has become very difficult for them to appear for these examinations. Thus to facilitate the students the dates of above Rashtra Bhasha Examinations have been changed to 20th, 30th and 31st July, 1949. Candidates will take the advantage of this facility."

Application forms should reach the office before 30th June 1949. Further details and books can be had from the Secretary Hyderabad Rashtra Bhasha Sabha, Aurangabad.

R.S.S. Booklet In Bengali Forfeited

The Government of West Bengal has issued an order, under clause (e) of sub-section (1) of section 8 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1948, declaring to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of the booklet in Bengali entitled "Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sambandhe Duti Katha" (A few words regarding Rashtriya Swayam Sevak), printed by Mr. Bankim Chandra Ghoshal, at Silpasram Press, 4, Fordyce Lane, Calcutta, and published by him from Jugipara Lane, Calcutta, and also all other documents containing copies, reprints and translctions of extracts from it.

Warehouses Rules

The Bombay Warehouses Rules, 1949, and amendments to the Bombay Moneylenders Rules, 1947, have been published in Part IV-B of the Bombay Government Gazette, of April 1, 1949.

STUDENTS AS FUTURE CITIZENS

Justice Tendulkar's Advice To Youngmen

(From Our Correspondent)
VILE PARLE, April 30.

"The students of today are the citizens of tomorrow and on them rests the future well-being of the country. They should therefore, shape themselves in such a way as to inspire confidence in them," said Mr. Justice Tendulkar presiding over the Sharadastava Celebrations of the Parle Tilak Vidyalaya High School last night. The speaker emphasised the need of developing both the physical and cultural activities of students side by side and also the need of creating a sense of patriotism and love of the country amongst them. A spirit of self-sacrifice and service to the country in any shape or form must be inculcated in the student mind in the early stages If that was done, the future of the country would be bright and prosperous.

Justice Tendulkar then declared open the Arts and Crafts Exhibition organised by the students of the School. Earlier, Mr. Kothiwale, the Vice-Principal of the Kandivli Physical Culture Institute distributed prizes to the successful students who showed proficiency in the various sports arranged by the school. In a short speech, he commended the work of the school in the direction of physical culture.

Forward Trading In Castor-Seed Prohibited

With a view to controlling speculation in the castorseed market, the Government of Bombay has, by a notification, included castorseed in the schedule to the Bombay Essential Commodities and Cattle (Control) Act, 1946, and by another notification, prohibited forward trading in that commodity after April 30, 1949, all the outstanding contracts in May being closed at Rs. 138-14-0 and in September at Rs. 136-0-0. The Government intends to take up very soon the question of regulating and controlling the forward markets in oils and oilseeds in the Province.

WEATHER

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, April 30 (API): Following is the weather summary for Saturday, the 30th April, 1949:

Thundershowers occurred locally in Assam and Malabar. Temperatures were appreciably above normal in the West United Provinces, the East Punjab, Rajputana, the Central parts of the country and the Deccan.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE FIRST EVENING: Thundershowers will occur locally in Mysore and Malabar and at a few stations in Assam, West Bengal, Chota Nagpur and South Deccan.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT: An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin with epicentre at latitude five degrees north and longitude 127 degrees east in the Pacific Ocean south-east of Mindanao Island about 3740 miles from Poona was recorded by the Seismographs in the meteorological office, Poona, at 7-03 minutes (IST) on Saturday the 30th April, 1949. The depth of focus of the shock was about 95 miles below the surface.

Weather Chart

POONA, April 30, (A. P. I.): Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during past 24 hours from 29 April 1949 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours (I. S. T.), on 30th April, 1949:

Abu — 70 0 0 minus 0.1, Ahmedabad 107 76 0 0 minus 0.1, Bangalore 93 73 0 1.6 0, BOMBAY 91 80 0 0 minus 0.1, Calcutta 92 80 0 6.0 plus 4.3, Cuttack 102 82 0 0.8 minus 0.2, Dehra Dun 99 71 0 0.8 plus 0.1, Delhi 110 74 0 0 minus 0.3, Kodaikanal 70 56 0 2.5 minus 2.4, Lucknow 105 80 0 0 minus 0.3, Madras 98 80 0 0.9 plus 0.3, Mahabaleshwar 90 66 0 0 minus 1.2, Mussorie 76 62 0 0 minus 1.3, Nagpur 113 83 0 0.1 minus 0.5, Ootacamund 75 55 0 3.5 plus 0.5, Patna 91 75 0 0.8 plus 0.5, Poona 106 73 0 0 minus 0.6, Sholapur 110 80 0 0 minus 0.5, Simla 81 64 0 1.9 plus 0.1.

Weather Bulletin For Farmers

FORECAST VALID TILL THE MORNING OF 2-5-1949: A few light showers in the Karnatak, Telungana and central Hyderabad.

OUTLOOK FOR THE NEXT TWO DAYS: No change.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS IN BACKWARD CLASS AREAS

Directive To District Committees

The Government of Bombay has directed that a certain percentage of building grants placed annually at the disposal of District Building Committees should be earmarked for constructing primary school buildings in Backward Class areas, that is, villages with 60 per cent. and more Backward Class population. The Building Committees will fix these amounts in consultation with the District Backward Class Committees. However, they will not be less than 15 per cent and more than 50 per cent of the total grants.

School buildings in Backward Class areas should be built largely of material locally available and should not ordinarily cost more than Rs. 2,500 each. A part of the expenditure should be met by the villagers' contribution in the shape of unskilled labour, grant of free site or building material.

Prohibitive Orders On Communist Periodicals

The Government of Bombay has served an order, under the Bombay Public Security Measures Act, 1947, on Mr. V. M. Kaul, prohibiting him from publishing the "People's Age", an English weekly, of Bombay, and also its seven other language editions till June 23, 1949. An order has also been served on Mr. G. S. Byndor prohibiting him from publishing "Current Affairs", "Vartman" and "Parivartan", English, Marathi and Hindi weeklies respectively, all of Bombay, till the same date.

A third order served on Mr. E. G. Sakir, keeper of the United Fine Art Lithographers, Bombay 10, prohibits him from printing any newspaper or periodical at his press till June 23.

Sports Clubs And Shops Act

A question has arisen whether sports clubs come within the definition of "Residential Hotel" in Section 2(24) of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948. The Government is advised that the definition of "Residential Hotel" should be read as a whole as referring to residential clubs and, therefore, clubs other than residential clubs are not covered by the Act.

Panchayat For Every Village

The Government of Bombay is anxious to see panchayats established in all the villages, with a population of 1,000 and over, in the Province, in the near future. Accordingly, it has instructed the Collectors to submit proposals to establish panchayats in such villages in their respective districts by June 30, 1949. However, they have been asked to ensure that the requisite preliminaries are carefully observed before submitting their proposals to the Government.

Radio

BOMBAY, Sunday, May 1.
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)
31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Mohini Shahani 7-45 Gajananrao Ambade (Jaltarang par Bhairavi) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 S. J. Gandhi 8-45 News (G).

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)

12-45 p.m. Musical Interlude 12-50 S. J. Gandhi 1-0 News (G) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Treresa Athaide 2-0 Carmen Suite 2-15 Ruby Robinson.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)
31.41 m. (9,050 kc/s)
from 5-0 to 7-45 p.m.
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)
from 8-0 to 11-0 p.m.

5-0 p.m. Gajananrao Ambade 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-20 Gururao Deshpande (Bhajan) 6-30 Goswami Brahmanand 7-0 Sitar Aur Tabla 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 7-15 Dadra Aur Thumri 7-30 Krishna Udyavarkar (Vocal music) 8-0 Sadiq Ali Akhtar 8-15 News (G) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 10-0 Die Walkure.

VARIATIONS.

353 m. (850 kc/s)
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)

7-45 a.m. News (K) 8-0 Goswami Brahmanand 8-30 News (M) 8-40 Dattoba Tawde.

353 m. (850 kc/s)
31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s)

12-50 p.m. News (M) 1-0 Mohini Shanani 1-10 "Filmi Duniya" 1-40 News (H) 1-50 Krisrna Udyavarkar.

353 m. (850 kc/s)
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)
from 5-0 to 7-15 p.m.
61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s)
from 7-30 to 11-0 p.m.

5-30 p.m. Children's Half-Hour 6-0 Sadiq Ali Akhtar 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners 7-30 Violin Par Marwa 7-45 News (K) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 Dhareshwar Bhajan Mandli 8-30 Gajanan-Rao Ambade 9-0 Dattoba Tawde 9-30 S. J. Gandhi 9-40 Air Orchestra 9-55 Varyavarchi Varat 10-0 Goswami Branmanand.

BARODA; AHMEDABAD, Sunday, May 1.

250 m. (1,200 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Morning Variety 8-0 News (E) 8-15 Rang Rang Vadaliyan 8-45 News (G) 6-10 p.m. Jagannath Jagtap (Pakhawaj) 6-25 Sudha Desai (Geetan) 6-35 Gramjano Mate (From Baroda only) 6-35 Music (From Ahmedabad) 7-0 Geet Gurjari 7-15 Indian Classics Retold (Talk in Marathi) 7-30 Baroda Radio Orchestra 7-45 Mirabai Badkar (from Baroda only) 7-30 Topical Item (From Ahmedabad).

326.1 m. (920 kc/s)

8-0 p.m. Rahimat Khan 8-10 Local Announcements 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Mirabai Badkar 9-0 News (E) 9-15 Film Songs 9-30 Sudha Desai (Geeton) 9-45 Allauddin Amirkhan 10-0 Mirabai Badkar.

Scarcity In Surat Villages

The Government of Bombay has declared the existence of scarcity conditions in 135 more villages in Surat district. Of these, 105 are in Oplad taluka, 28 in Chorasi taluka and the rest two in Jalalpur taluka.

ANTI HINDU CODE BILL CONFERENCE

PLACE—

MARINE DRIVE,

All Religions Conference Pandal

SUNDAY 1ST MAY, 5 P. M.

Shrimati PRABHAVATI RAJE and other prominent speakers will address the Conference.

Sir MATHURADAS VASANJI
B. S. DABKE
DEOSI RATANSI
GAJADHAR SOMANI
RAMRIKHDAS PARSRAM PURIA
TOLARAM CHUDIWALA
GORDHANDAS GOCULDAS MORARJI
SITARAM VAIDYA
LACHMANDAS DAGA
BRIJLAL RUNGTA
CHIRANJILAL LOYALKA
SINGHJI SOONDERJI
MANUBHAI PANDIA
VALABHDAS KARSONDAS NATHA
MATHURADAS DEVIDAS
BHAGWANDAS MANMOHANDAS RAMJI
J. M. KAMDAR
MADAN MOHAN MALAVIA
DR. KAILASS
DWARKADAS SAKSARIA
NARAYANLAL BANSILAL PITTI

PALESTINE PEACE SETTLEMENT TALKS

Israel Seeks To Push In Frontier Question

LAUSANNE, April 30 (P.T.I.-Reuter): A four-member Transjordan delegation was due at Geneva today on its way to the United Nations sponsored conference seeking here the basis of a lasting Palestine peace settlement. Israeli Envoys have told the Three-man Conciliation Commission that they are ready to begin direct peace talks with delegates of the four Arab states here, according to one of the Israel' delegates.

The Commissioners have had further separate and informal talks with members of the Israeli and Arab delegations. A committee composed of advisers to the Commissioners will on Monday begin hearing delegates' view on the internationalisation of Jerusalem. Armistice talks between Syria and Israel have meanwhile reached a deadlock, a dispatch reported from the scene of the talks on the border in northern Galilee.

FRONTIER QUESTION

LAUSANNE, April 29 (UPA): Israel is seeking to push the question of her permanent frontiers into the foreground of the peace talks here, an Israeli spokesman disclosed today.

Preliminary talks started Wednesday between Jewish delegates and representatives of Syria, Transjordan, Egypt and Lebanon under the auspices of the United Nations Palestine Conciliation Commission.

The Israeli spokesman said that an early agreement on the fronter question would clear the way for a general peace settlement. He stressed his Government's interest in making the peace settlement before the future of some 900,000 Arab refugees was discussed.

The discussion is not expected to get down to brass tacks level until early next week after the arrival of Arab and Israeli delegation leaders. Members of the Conciliation Commission were expected to meet individually with various delegates over the week end to settle the topics for the agenda.

Walter Sytan, Director of the Political Division of the Israeli Foreign Office, is seated to be chief of the Israeli delegation. The Transjordan delegation will be headed by Defence Minister Fauzi Pasha Mulik, Syria's by Adnan Atasy and Egypt's probably by Moneim Bey Moustafa, Director of General Arab Affairs.

BUNCHE'S VIEW

GAZA, PALESTINE, (U. P. A.): HERE'S HOW THE PALESTINE PROBLEM WILL BE SOLVED.

"WHATEVER THE ARABS AND JEWS MAY SAY ON TOP OF THE TABLE, THE PALESTINE QUESTION WILL BE SETTLED BY WHAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES WILL DO UNDER THE TABLE."

THIS STATEMENT IS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN MADE BY NO LESS AN EXPERT ON PALESTINE AFFAIRS THAN DR. RALPH BUNCHE, THE UNITED NATIONS ACTING MEDIATOR FOR PALESTINE.

THE MAN WHO REPORTED THE OBSERVATION IS COLONEL MOHAMED KAMEL RAHMANI, MEMBER OF THE EGYPTIAN DELEGATION TO THE EGYPT-ISRAEL PEACE TALKS IN RHODES.

DEADLOCK IN ISRAELI-SYRIAN TALKS

HAIFA, April 29 (PTI-Reuter): The armistice talks between Syria and Israel have reached a deadlock, according to an Israeli source today.

Reuter despatch from the Syrian-Israeli border in Northern Galilee said delegates at the talks sat for two and a half hours today without making any progress. An Israeli liason officer said wide differences still existed between the attitude of the two parties.

FINANCIAL TALKS

LONDON, April 29 (UPA): Four top-ranking Israeli Government officials arrived in London by air tonight for the first financial and economic talks between Britain and Israel since the foundation of the Jewish state.

The four Israeli negotiators are: David Horovitz, Director General of the Israel Treasury: Besner, Foreign Exchange Controller: H. Grunbaum, Acting Director General of the Israeli Board of Trade and David Israel, Assistant Manager of the Anglo-Palestine Bank.

The Israeli-British talks will start Monday at the British Treasury.

BARODA, April 30 (A.P.I.): Mr. Ashok Mehta, Socialist leader, in a statement said here today he hoped that "wiser counsels will prevail" and alternate employment found for 700 persons suddenly discharged from the services of the Baroda Maharaja's household.

"Posthumous Victory For Mahatma"

MAURICE SCHUMAN'S COMMENT ON COMMONWEALTH AGREEMENT

PARIS, APRIL 29. (PTI-REUTER)—THE INDIA COMMONWEALTH AGREEMENT IS A "POSTHUMOUS VICTORY FOR MAHATMA GANDHI" MAURICE SCHUMAN WROTE TODAY IN THE POPULAR REPUBLICAN PARTY NEWSPAPER "AUBE"

BRITISH PRESS PATS CHURCHILL'S BACK

LONDON, April 29. (PTI-Reuter)—The British Press today welcomed the endorsement of the agreement of the relationship of India and the Commonwealth in both Houses of Parliament yesterday. Special attention was paid to Mr. Churchill's comments in the lower House.

The Liberal "Manchester Guardian" said it would take some time to "digest" all the implications of the Commonwealth Conference and that the theory of the Commonwealth had to be thought out afresh. There was no dissentient force, the paper said, and Mr. Churchill once more "displayed his high statesmanship in recognising that whatever he may have said of India's nationalism in the past, and he has said many bitter things, here was a great historic moment".

The Conservative "Daily Telegraph" said:

"Mr. Churchill's helpful comments as Leader of the Conservative Party should be as widely noted as the agreement itself".

The Liberal "News Chronicle" said Mr. Churchill's reply yesterday to the declaration on the Commonwealth was a "sincere appreciation of the significance and value of what has been acomplished". The Communist "Daily Worker" strongly criticised the agreement and alleged that the "sinister aim" of developing the "war" against the peoples of South East Asia was behind it.

"Malan May Use India's Decision As Precedent",

LONDON, April 29. (PTI-Reuter)—Both left-wing and right-wing weekly political reviews today applauded the agreement reached by the Commonwealth Prime Ministers by which India remains a full partner though becoming a Republic.

The left-wing "New Statesman and Nation" said the formula "is a bold but convincing statement that as a Republic India will be a member of the Commonwealth accepting as its symbolic Head a King to whom she does not owe allegiance".

The journal speculated on whether other dominions would follow suit and commented: "But far more important and never mentioned here is the possibility that Dr. Malan will speedily use the precedent as the basis of an electoral cry in South Africa. Some say he hopes for a Republic within 12 months.

"If this happens, all South African Liberalism will be completely dished. No one will be left to fight the Native battle when Dr. Malan finally establishes his complete nationalist racial state".

The Conservative "Spectator" said of the Conference: "The result is an agreement which will be potent in binding East and West in heart as well as in letter at a moment when any sign of separation between East and West might be incalculably dangerous to the world".

The review added that to Mr. Attlee and Mr. Nehru "immensely much is owed for their part in discussions whose prosperous issue makes them historic".

"DAWN" WANTS PAK TO FOLLOW INDIA

KARACHI, April 29 (UPA): The Muslim League newspaper "Dawn" suggested editorially today that Pakistan follow India's footsteps by dispensing with its allegiance to the British Crown and become a republic.

Discussing India's new relationship with the Commonwealth, the editorial expressed doubt that Pakistan would in any way benefit from its continued allegiance to the Crown unless it connotes exclusive benefits. It said it would appear that India's recognition of the British King solely as the "symbol of free association of the Commonwealth's independent member nations" was "empty jargon."

"Straits Times'" Tribute To Nehru's Courage

SINGAPORE, April 29. (PTI-Reuter)—The leading British-owned newspaper here, "Straits Times", in an editorial today said no more crucial conference has been held in British Commonwealth history than the gathering of Prime Ministers "who have successfully concluded their mission set them in London".

"The courage and vision of India's Prime Minister were not the least of the reasons that made for success (of the agreement), but on his integrity much still depends.

"The test will come when the benefits of Commonwealth exact their obligation".

EVENT AS DRAMATIC AS FALL OF NANKING

Rangoon Daily's Comment

(From PTI-Correspondent in Rangoon)

RANGOON, April 29 (PTI)—The influential Rangoon daily, "Times of Burma" today commenting editorially on the "momentous decision" of the Commonwealth Conference in London to welcome the future Republic of India to the Commonwealth fold, said it was an event "as dramatic, though less spectacular, as the fall of Mukden or Nanking".

"The history of South-East Asia, in fact of whole Asia, will henceforth be determined by Indian nationalism" the paper declared.

The paper said that Burma with all her internal troubles was now heading towards "an unenviable position of a buffer state between democracy and Communism".

It added that, since insurrection, Burma had become one of the weakest of the small nations of the world, and would be unable to maintain "her theoretically sound but practically unrealistic foreign policy of neutrality". While leftist China would not look with closed arms on Burma's internal strife, "it will also be the odious duty one day of rightist India to get herself interested in the fight".

Declaring that "the acquisition of India for democratic countries will have a guiding influence on Burma", the paper added that despite the internal dissensions there was yet "a large measure of unity" behind the Burmese democratic front and there were "mute but strong elements inside Burma who were supporting democracy".

PHILIPPINES VOTE AGAINST DIVORCE

MANILA, (PTI-Reuter): The Philippine House of representatives has voted overwhelmingly against any form of divorce.

After a four hour night session, the lower chamber formally abrogated absolute divorce and adopted legal separation without any right to remarry.

A new ground for legal separation, which is an attempt against the life of either husband or wife, has been incorporated in the proposed civil code. The other grounds for a separation are adultery and concubinage.

The house action is interpreted by observers as a clear cut victory for the Catholic Church and its followers in predominantly Catholic Philippines.

ECA AUTHORIZATION TO BRITAIN ANNOUNCED

WASHINGTON, April 29 (UPA): The Economic Co-operation Administration announced today that it had authorized 21,000,000 dollars for Britain to buy pork in the United States.

The allocation coincided with the Agriculture Department allotment of 66,000,000 pounds of pork for export to the United Kingdom along with specified amounts to other nations.

MORARJI'S ADDRESS AT SURAT ROTARY CLUB

SURAT, April 29 (API). — Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister of Bombay addressing the Surat Rotary Club this evening called upon rotarians to work for a new world order based on the Rotary ideal "service before self" and enhance the prestige of the world Rotary movement. That was the way in which Mahatma Gandhi sought to bring about peace in the strife ridden world, he said.

Mr. Desai said: "The Rotary organisation in India has been so far a meeting of aristocrats to spend their evenings and the ideal of 'service before self' has been little practised."

He stated that he never entered a Rotary club because he had never been convinced that the club was doing any service. "The ideals before the club speak of internationalism. In the past I have felt that I should first become a nationalist before I dabble in internationalism. Now I am a nationalist; but I fear the Rotary club is not acting upto its proclaimed ideals."

CAIRO POLICE UNEARTH SECRET ARSENAL

CAIRO, April 29 (PTI-Reuter): Cairo police today unearthed a big armed dump in three houses of the Shubra working class district, recent scene of a gun battle between police and the outlawed Muslim brotherhood. 12 arrests were made.

The police gave no official details but reports said field guns and two million rounds of ammunition were unearthed in what was believed to be the largest secret arsenal ever found in Egypt.

PAK GOVT'S. FINANCIAL HELP TO COMPANIES

KARACHI, April 29 (PTI-Reuter): The Government of Pakistan have given their consent to the issue of capital for 36 companies in both East and West Pakistan, to a total of Rs. 5,62,00,000 during the first three months of current year, according to official releases.

These companies include manufactures of tobacco, biscuits, sugar and toilet soaps, dealers and exporters of jute and cotton, insurance and banking companies and printers and publishers.

Kisan Conference To Be Held In C. P.

NAGPUR, April 30 (API): The next session of the All India Kisan Conference will be held at Raigarh in Central Provinces on June 4 and 5, according to an announcement made by the Secretary of the local branch of the solialist party.

A meeting of the National Executive of the Socialist Party of India will also be held at Raigarh on June 6.

CAUSE OF CANCER

LONDON, (By Cable).

Dr. W. E. Gye, Director of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, in his report for 1948-49 on the work of the Fund's laboratories, states: "If, as is almost certain, low temperatures kill the delicate mammalian cell but do not affect the virus, then we have no further need for proof that viruses are the continuing cause of cancer". The report was presented at the annual general meeting of the Governors of the Fund, held at the Royal College of Surgeons in London.

Dr. Gye, who is retiring in the summer after 36 years in cancer research, told the meeting: "It seems to me that those who have the chance of working on cancer in the future will know what they are working at. As an optimistic elderly man, I suppose I might say that it will become quite possible to treat cancer successfully without the knife".

Canada Ratifies Wheat Agreement

OTTAWA, April 29 (P.T.I.-Reuter): The Canadian House of Commons tonight ratified the International Wheat Agreement.

The pact, which was to stabilise world prices for wheat for the next four years, was signed by the United States and forty other nations after a 57-day conference in Washington which ended on March 23.

People IN THE NEWS

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Hon. Dr. John Matthai left for Poona.

The Governor of Bombay received Maharana Digvijaysingh of Jambughoda.

The Governor said goodbye to Sir Homi Mody at the Victoria Terminus.

Mrs. Rowland-Jones, Hon. Private Secretary to Rani Maharaj Singh, has left for England on holiday. All correspondence for Rani Maharaj Singh, until further notice, may please be addressed to the A.D.C.-in-Waiting.

★

MR. MORARJI DESAI

SURAT, April 30 (API)—The Home Minister of Bombay, Mr. Morarji Desai left for Baroda tonight to take part in the merger day ceremonies there.

He told Congress workers here today that the food levy system would not perhaps be needed next year.

Mr. Desai said as a result of the merger of the States, the farmers would have no other go but to sell the extra produce to the Government. At the most, they could keep the grain underground for one year. Mr. Desai revealed that the Government had collected four lakh tons more than the quota fixed for levey.

★

FRANK ROBERTS

NEW DELHI, April 30. (API)—Mr. Frank K. Roberts, who succeeds Mr. A. C. B. Symon as United Kingdom Deputy High Commissioner to India will arrive in New Delhi on May 2.

SPAIN'S INCLUSION IN ATLANTIC PACT RULED OUT

WASHINGTON, April 30, (PTI-Reuter): Spain's inclusion in the Atlantic Pact is ruled out at present because it could not obtain the necessary two-third majority in the United States Senate according to observers here.

There is considerable support in the Senate for Spain's admission, but it has been made clear that in President Truman's view such a move would require the two-thirds Senate majority which is equivocal for approval for any new treaty.

Seven Reds Arrested In Amritsar

AMRITSAR, April 30, (A. P. I.): Seven Communist workers including Mr. Mehar Singh, President of the Textile Workers Union, have been arrested by the local C. I. D. and detained under section three of the Public Safety Act.

DEVELOPMENT OF PALM GUR INDUSTRY

NEW DELHI, April 30. (API)—Palm gur industry in India will be developed to provide employment for nearly five million families in the rural areas, it was learned here today.

The Government's plan is to encourage the exploitation of the date palms and palmyras as a cottage industry. The plan is already being worked out in Bombay, Central Provinces, East Punjab, United Provinces, West Bengal, Bhopal and Jaipur and will be extended to other Provinces and States shortly.

Date palms and palmyras are grown almost everywhere in the Indian countryside, even in wastelands, and they need practically no irrigation. They yield a substantial quantity of cheap and wholesome gur all the year round.

Mr. J. B. Chiefley

CALCUTTA, April 30, (A. P. I.): Mr. J. B. Chiefley, Prime Minister of Australia, passed through Calcutta today, on his way to Sydney by air after attending the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference held in London. Interviewed at Dum Dum airport, Mr. Chiefley said that he had nothing to add to the joint statement issued by the Commonwealth Prime Ministers from London on India's position in the Commonwealth.

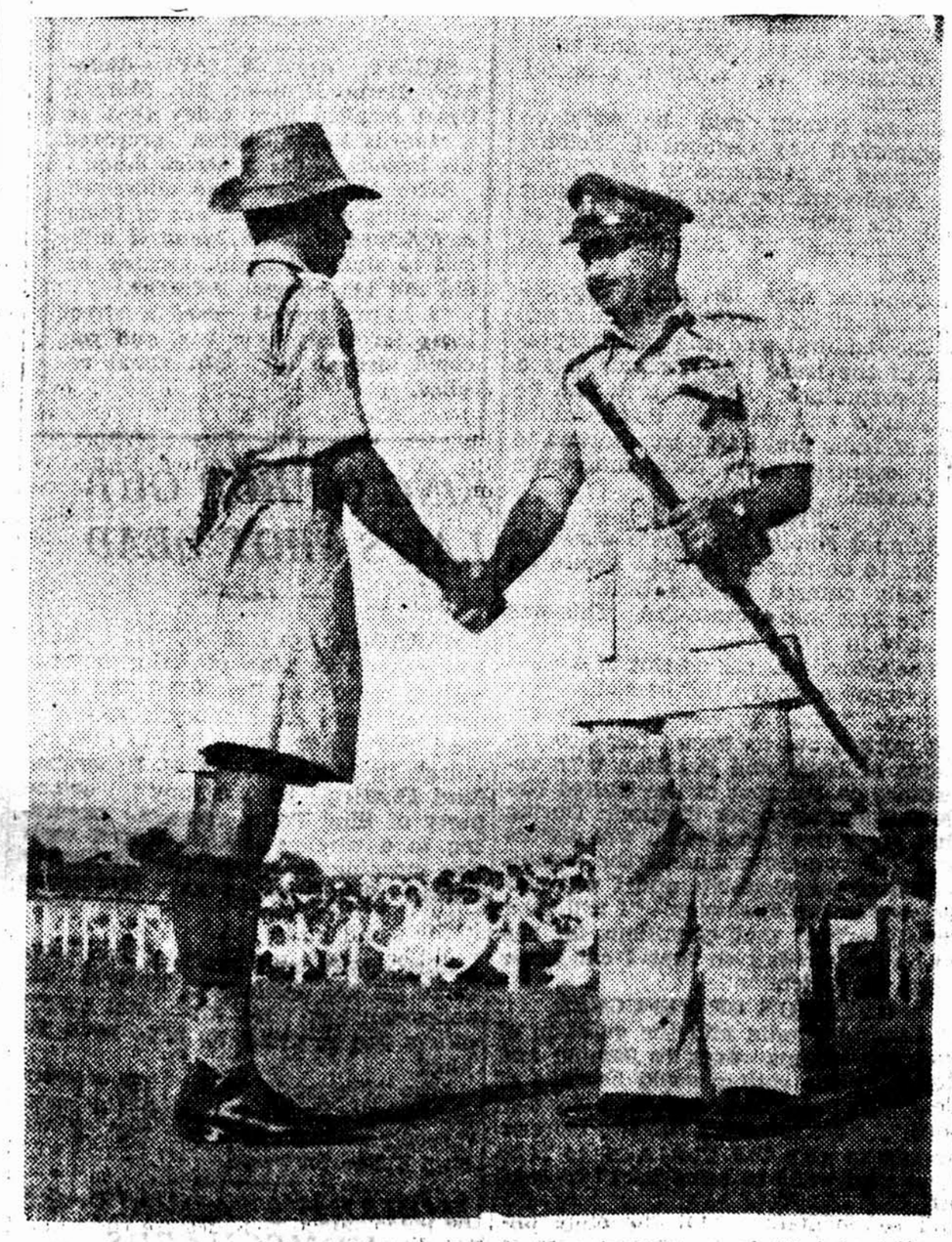
British And American Delegates To I.N.T.U.C.

LONDON, April 29, (PTI-Reuter): The British Trades Union Congress has, with regret declined invitations to send delegates to the Indian Trade Union Congress and the Pan-Asiatic Conference of Trades Unions next month. Both conferences begin in Indore on May 6.

The American Federation of Labour has decided to send Mr. Irving-Brown, its European representative to the two conferences.

ATTESTATION PARADE

Trg. B. N. Royal Bombay group Rally Col. P. S. Baghat V. C. inspects No 1. Coy. Depot B.N.



Col. P. S. Baghat V. C. presents the Commandants' cane to recruit, Ganpat Shinde.

SANDUR MERGER WITH MADRAS

Agreement Signed With India Govt., Says Ruler

BANGALORE, April 30. (API)—The Ruler of Sandur State said today that the agreement signed by him with regard to the merger of his State was with the Government of India.

He was commenting, in the course of an interview, on a recent Madras Government announcement on the merger of Sandur into Madras Province.

He added that presumably the Government of India had in turn entrusted the administration of the State to the Government of Madras on their behalf.

"There is, therefore, no question of my having entered into any agreement with the Government of Madras and certainly not of any agreement to "merge" the State in the Madras Province", the Ruler stated.

He added that the Government of India had under the agreement guaranteed the Ruler's dynastic rights, and privileges.

WASHINGTON, April 29, (U.P.A.): Radar, which was used in war to spot enemy planes, now is being used to weigh atoms. The way it's done was described to the American Physical Society today by a group of atomic scientists from Brookhaven National Laboratory.

OUTSTANDING AMOUNT OF INDIA

Requisite Notice Of Redemption Given

LONDON, April 29, (PTI-Reuter): The Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations announced tonight that at the request of the Government of India he had given the requisite three months previous notice of redemption of the outstanding amount of India three per cent stock 1949-52 on the earliest date provided in the prospectus, namely August 1, 1949. The only issue of this stock was of £10,000,000 in July, 1935.

Forward Market In Oil And Oilseeds To Be Controlled

BOMBAY, April 30, (A. P. I.): The Government of Bombay intends to take up shortly the question of regulating and controlling the forward markets in oils and oilseeds in the province.

With this object in view and with a view to controling speculation in the castor seed market, the Government have included castor seed in the schedule to the Bombay Essential Commodities and Cattle (Control) Act, 1946.

By another notification, the Government have prohibited forward training in castor seed from today, April 30. All the outstanding contracts in May are to be closed at Rs. 138-14-0 and in September at Rs. 136.

PAKISTAN NOT TO NEGLECT DEFENCES

Liaquat Ali's Call To Trainees In Britain

LONDON, April 29. (PTI-Reuter)—Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan, said here that the Pakistan Government would spend about £56,000,000 on her defence requirements in the next financial year and his Government would never neglect the defences of the Dominion".

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, who was speaking at a reception here last night to about 150 members of Pakistan's armed forces now being trained in Britain, said the trainees must always "regard themselves as ambassadors of Pakistan in the United Kingdom".

"The Pakistan Government is pledged not to neglect the defences of the country because we have won our freedom after great sacrifices. This freedom we must and will preserve for the peaceful and democratic progress of our State".

He assured the trainees, some of whom have been away from Pakistan for over a year that their three armed services, the navy, the army, the air force, were held in great "affection and esteem" by the people of Pakistan.

"I assure you that the Government has and will always regard you as the sheet anchor of the country. Your welfare is always at the country's and its Government's heart".

The Premier who is also Defence Minister, talked individually to officers, other ranks and ratings about their personnel problems before addressing them collectively.

The reception was given by Mr. Habib Rahimtoola, Pakistan's High Commissioner in Britain, to enable the Pakistani trainees to meet Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan.

CONGRESS SECRETARY'S DIRECTIVE

Disciplinary Action Against Congressmen

NEW DELHI, April 30. (API)—Mr. Kala Venkata Rao, General Secretary of the Congress in a statement issued here today said that Congressmen who wished to approach the A.I.C.C. regarding disciplinary action taken against them or against any decision of the provincial or district election tribunals should send their petitions to the A.I.C.C. through their respective provincial Congress committees. "The A.I.C.C. can not consider these matters over the head of the Provincial Congress Committees".

All Provincial Congress Committees, he added, would be asked to forward "such representations to the A.I.C.C. within ten days of their receipt in their office".

The statement was issued following the receipt of a large number of representations from Congressmen appealing against action taken against them.

Arrests In Indore

INDORE, April 30. (API)—The Indore police have rounded up half a dozen persons who, it is alleged, were planning to create a disturbance during the forthcoming I.N.T.U.C. conference here. Some of the arrested persons are described as Communists.

Similar arrests are also reported to have been made in Ujjain, Mhow and other towns around Indore.

Prices Of Coal Reduced

NEW DELHI, April 30. (UPI)—The prices of grade III-A and grade III-B coal have been reduced by Rs. 1-7-0 and Rs. 0-4-0 per ton respectively, according to a notification published in a Gazette of India extraordinary dated April 21, 1949. The revised prices for grade III-A are Rs. 11-12-0 for ton of mine dust coal and slack and Rs. 12-12-0 for steam coal, rubble and smithy nuts. The corresponding prices for grade III-B are Rs. 10-9-0 and Rs. 11-9-0.

Bukhari Pir Fair Banned

AHMEDABAD, April 30. (API)—The additional district magistrate has imposed an order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. banning the holding of Bukhari Pir Fair at Bhadiad village in Ahmedabad district from May 4 to 15.

This step has been taken to prevent the outbreak of cholera and other epidemics owing to shortage of drinking water and excessive heat.

BERLIN BLOCKADE

Restrictions Likely To Be Lifted Within 3 Days

BERLIN, April 30. (PTI-Reuter):—Lifting of the ten-months Berlin blockade within the next 72 hours was foreshadowed here today by Col. Sergei Tulpanov, head of the Soviet Information Division, according to German sources close to the Soviet Military Administration.

The report was not corroborated by a British Military Government spokesman who said, "we have heard nothing official yet about a possible lifting of the blockade".

Col. Tulpanov was stated to have told a conference of Chief Editors of Soviet-licensed newspapers this afternoon that the "cardinal problems" connected with communication restrictions between Berlin and Western Germany had now been resolved among the Four Great Powers. "The lifting, or rather the beginning of the lifting, of these restrictions can be expected during the next three days", he was quoted as saying.

"It is expected that the Foreign Ministers council will be convened very shortly".

MALIK-JESSUP TALKS TO CONTINUE

WASHINGTON: State Department officials said today that there would be other meetings on the Berlin blockade situation between American Ambassador-at-large, Dr. Philip Jessup, and the Soviet United Nations delegate, M. Jacob Malik

Import Control Policy To Be Reconsidered

POONA, April 30. (API)—Dr. John Matthai, Finance Minister, Government India hinted here today that the Government of India might have to consider its policy in regard to the liberalisation of import control.

"Karen National League"

RANGOON, April 30. (UPI)—A new Karen political party called the "Karen National League" headed by Mahn Win Maung, Minister for Transport and Communication, is reported to have emerged as a result of negotiations and the Karen Inndependent Party.

IMPROVING LOT OF KASHMIR PEASANTS

JAMMU, April 29 (API): The Government of Jammu and Kashmir have proposed two bills aiming to improve the condition of the peasants in the state. The bills have been published in the Gazette Extraordinary for eliciting public opinion.

One of the bills—the bill to provide relief to distressed debtors—aims at setting up a debt conciliation board for early settlement of cases. The other bill seeks to end the anomaly whereby the value of benefits to the mortgagee, while he is in possession of mortgaged land, has exceeded many times the principal sum originally advanced under the mortgage.

Kashmir Plebiscite By Summer Of 1950

ADMIRAL NIMITZ'S GOAL

Resettling Of Refugees' Major Factor To Be Tackled

LAKE SUCCESS, April 29 (PTI-Reuter): Admiral Nimitz, United Nations Administrator for the Kashmir Plebiscite, stated today that he had provisionally decided to leave Lake Success on May 9 to settle details of the Plebiscite.

The 64-year-old Admiral who was studying a pile of Kashmir literature, told Mr. D. P. Wagle, "PTI" representative at UN Headquarters: "I will need not only the support without reservation of India and Pakistan, but the goodwill of all parties and their determination to reach a peaceful settlement".

Admiral Nimitz said he would be accompanied by General J. Molony, his second in command in the Plebiscite Administration and staff of about 24 in the first instance. The rest of the staff would be recruited later as required.

Explaining why he had postponed the original idea of starting on April 16, the Admiral said the implementation of the truce in Kashmir was a vital preliminary in his task and he decided to wait until the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan returned to their countries from their conference in London.

TWO STAGES

Admiral Nimitz said there were two stages to be passed through before he actually entered on his task.

The first was a cease-fire. This was already in effect.

The second was the signing of a truce agreement to make the cease-fire permanent. "This agreement is now being worked out between the Governments of India and Pakistan with assistance on the spot of the United Nations Commission for Kashmir. During that stage the Commission will discuss with the two Governments the organisation of the plebiscite and I will participate in the discussion. "I will then satisfy myself that conditions for the plebiscite are fair so that I can enter upon my task".

QUESTION OF REFUGEES

Admiral Nimitz said the question of refugees coming back to Jammu and Kashmir for voting would be "one of the most serious problems to deal with". "We must get the two Governments to give full protection to refugees who want to come back" he added.

Admiral Nimitz said it was not possible to make an accurate prediction regarding the time it would take to organise the plebiscite and secure a settlement. It would partially depend

Continued on Page 16)

MORARJI STUDIED UNDER STREET LAMP

SURAT, April 30. (API)—Bombay's Home Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai recalled here today that as a student he had often prepared his lessons under a street lamp.

After Mr. Desai had addressed a meeting of students, one of them complained that he found it difficult to study at night, because he did not get enough kerosene.

"I have myself used a street lamp for study as a boy, and you could also do it" Mr. Desai replied.

KING OF HUR OUTLAWS SHOT DEAD

KARACHI, April 30 (UPI): Mario Nizamani, the King of Hur outlaws with a reward of Rs. 20,000 and forty acres of land on his head, was shot dead last night near Kario Gwahar village in Matli Taluka of Hyderabad Sind District, by a strong armed party of Sind Police rangers, according to a wireless flash received early this morning from the Hur intelligents bureau headquarters at Hyderabad Sind.

Miro's wife and mother were captured in the encounter wherein one policeman lost his life and several others are reported to have been injured.

Miro Nizamani, with 101 murders and dacoits to his credit, was a terror throughout Sind and baffled the Sind Police for years.

MORARJI'S ADVICE TO HOMEGUARDS

SURAT, April 30. (API)—The Home Minister of Bombay Mr. Morarji Desai addressing the Homeguards here, today asked them to bear in mind that they had a duty towards the society. They should utilise he said, the training they had in helping the people. Mr. Desai advised Homeguards to spread the movement in every mohalla and village.

The Home Minister, who was addressing them after a parade, congratulated them on their smart turn out. More young men should join the organisation, he said.

About 400 Homeguards gave an exhibition of rifle drill and physical exercises.

GANDHI MEMORIAL FUND

BOMBAY, April 30. (API)—A press note issued by the Bombay Committee of Mahatma Gandhi National Memorial Fund today said: "The work of collecting donations by the Bombay Committee of the Fund closes after 30th April 1949. All authorised collectors of the Bombay Committee are requested to kindly deposit any donations still lying with them either in the office of the Bombay Committee, c/o Indian Merchants Chamber, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay, or in any of the authorised banks immediately, at any rate not later than the 7th May 1949 They are also requested to submit their accounts and return all receipt books and coupon books still lying with them to the office of the Bombay Committee".

Jawans After Cease-Fire

The Cease Fire in Kashmir does not mean that jawans can lie back and relax. But it does mean that they can devote more time to the technical side of soldiering. Photo shows some of the jawans in a forward area learning field craft in an open-air class.

SARDAR PATEL ADDRESSES PRESS CONFERENCE

The Hon'ble Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India, addressing a press conference at New Delhi, on April 28, in which he made a statement regarding India's future association with the Commonwealth of Nations as a result of the recent Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference held in London.

'REDS' WITHIN 20 MILES OF HANGCHOW

Nationalist Forces Check Communist Advance At Kunshan

HONGKONG, April 30 (PTI-Reuter): Half a million Communist troops, in three army groups, were today "stepping up" an area estimated to cover 50,000 square miles south of the Yangtse in the heart of China, without having fought a major battle.

Civil evacuation was in full swing in Hangchow and Nangchang, key town in the Nationalist 500-mile defence line from the Chekiang coast to the Central Kiangsi. Military observers in Shanghai debated whether the Government troops intended to make a stand on this line or to withdraw still further into South China.

The main Communist thrust was reported to have reached within 20 miles of Hangchow, pivot of the Nationalist defence line, just over 100 miles south-west of Shanghai.

Another was threatening the Central sector in the mountainous area of Western Chekiang Province, while a third advanced on the line of Nanchang Railway.

Government troops at Kunshan were reported to have checked the advance of a Communist thrust 30 miles west of Shanghai, where thousands of Chinese today clamoured outside shipping company offices to book passages to the South.

BATTLE OF INFLATION

But another battle was engaging the attention of most of the city's six million inhabitants—the fight against inflation.

In hotels beer sold at two million banknotes a bottle and a newspaper cost one hundred thousand.

FOREIGNERS LEAVE

Most of the City's foreign population who intended to leave have now gone.

As the rate of departure slackened today, seats were easily obtainable on Hongkong-bound planes.

A last rush is expected when the Communists reach the City outskirts but most foreigners will be content to stay behind to protect their property during any changeover period.

Whangpoo River, the city's shipping artery, which has been clogged with all sorts of vessels for the past week, was almost clear today.

Newspaper advertisements offered furnished houses and apartments at sacrifice prices.

RENT-FREE OFFERS

Some containing valuable furniture or priceless Chinese art collections were being offered rent-free on condition that the tenant stayed during the changeover period.

The industrial federation and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce today formed a joint committee for the maintenance and protection of Shanghai business and industry while the garrison set up a special committee to commandeer public and private cars for the Nationalist Army.

Godse Removed To Simla

AMBALA, April 30 (API)—Escorted by a strong police, Nathuram V. Godse, convicted of Mahatma G murder, was removed this morning in a prison van to appear in person before the Full Bench of the Punjab High Court to hear the appeal.

Four other co-accused in the Gandhi Murder Case, who have been lodged in the Ambala Central Jail will not be produced at the hearing of the appeal.

g State Cleared Of nese Guerillas

'WHITE BAND' INSURGENTS CAPTURE RAILTOWN OF YEMETHEN

RANGOON, April 30. (PTI-Reuter)—Kentung State on the China-Burma border has been "cleared" of Chinese guerillas according to Saw Wunna, Karen, Affairs Minister.

The Minister who has just returned from an inspection tour of the border, stated that the guerillas "left peacefully" following a Burma Army ultimatum. Burmese and Kachin troops were now in complete control of Kengtung State, he added. Earlier reports said the guerillas entering on the heels of Chinese Nationalist deserters, had occupied about three-fifth of Kengtung.

RANGOON, April 30. (PTI-Reuter)—"White Band" insurgents have taken control of the Central Burma railtown of Yamethin 100 miles north of the Karen stronghold of Toungoo, a Burmese Government 'communique' stated tonight.

SITUATION CONFUSED"

The 'communique said a Government column from Meiktila, North Burma Army Headquarters, was driving southwards towards Yemethin where the situation was reported to be "confused".

In the Tenasserim strip of South Eastern Burma Government troops fought a three-hour battle with 'White Band' Volunteers, killing 20 of them.

Burma Army 25 pounders and six pounders dispersed Karen motorised columns heading towards Government positions at Daiku, 78 miles north of Rangoon, Burma Army Radio claimed.

KARENS SUFFER HEAVY CASUALTIES

Revelling the two days battle in Nyaunglebin-Daiku sector where Karen forces are astride the vital Rangoon-Mandalay Railway, the Radio said there was hand-to-hand fighting when over thousand Karens attacked two Government strong points. Heavy casualties were inflicted on the attackers, the Radio claimed. It added that fighting had broken out between Karens and Communists in the area, with Karens attacking Communist villages

A second Karen thrust towards the Beleaguerded Karen stronghold of Insein was smashed by Government Artillery 40 miles north-west of Rangoon the Radio claimed.

India-Europe Air Link

BOMBAY, April 30. (API)—A new air link between India and Europe will be established when the Scandinavian Air Lines, now operating between Stockholm and Teheran, will extend their service to the Far East.

Mr. R. K. Nehru with whom the Scandinavian Air Lines authorities discussed plans for the extension of their services, is now in India for consultations with the External Affairs Ministry.

Patiala Akali Dal Chief On Hunger-Strike

PATIALA, April 30. (API)—Jathedar Samparan Singh, President of the Patiala and East Punjab States Union Akali Dal, now confined in Faridkot jail under the Public Safety Ordinance is reported to have gone on hunger-strike since Friday as a protest against the non-fulfilment of his demand that he be treated as "A" class prisoner.

BARODA, April 30. (A. P. I.): Dr. Jivraj Mehta, the Baroda Premier, today handed over the city's electric power house and the zoo to the Baroda City Municipality. The function which was held in the power house was attended by Ministers of Baroda State, Dr. Venilal Modi President of the Baroda Municipality and Mr. R. P. Desai, Chief Electrical Engineer.

'We Are No Stooges Of Britain'

NEHRU'S DECLARATION AT INDIA HOUSE RECEPTION

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, April 30.

"We have entered into no commitments of any kind", said Pandit Nehru addressing a gathering of Indians last night at India House where a reception was held in his honour.

"It is fantastic nonsense to say that we are stooges of England", he added.

Pandit Nehru described Commonwealth Declaration as a historic document calculated to do good to India, England and the world.

Vital changes had also been effected, though these were described in sedate language as it should be, and almost casually mentioned. The future of India would depend not on labels but on her inner strength, unity and prosperity.

The United Press of America adds: Speaking in Hindustani at a reception given by High Commissioner Krishna Menon at India House, Nehru said he was "highly gratified" with the outcome of the Commonwealth Conference.

Nehru said, "There is nothing camouflaged in the declaration. We are no stooges of Britain and if any people think so they are labouring under a grievous misapprehension. India is in no way committed either militarily or otherwise. The only commitment is one of mutual consultation among members of the Commonwealth.

He said India is determined to follow a positive peace policy. He said, "India is not in favour of passive neutrality or joining any military or political bloc which has entangling aspects but is resolutely determined to follow a positive peace policy."

Nehru Presents Mangoes To Shaw

AYOT ST. LAWRENCE, England, April 30 (UPA): George Bernard Shaw had to tuck his whiskers aside this morning when he tackled juicy Indian mangoes for breakfast. The exotic fruit was presented to Shaw by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru when the Indian Prime Minister met the nonagenarian playwright for the first time Thursday.

The "Hamlet of India" called on the "Sage of St. Lawrence" at Shaw's place and, according to close associates they "discussed everything under the sun from Mahatma Gandhi to publishers' royalties."

Nehru proudly presented the box of mangoes he had flown from Bombay and Shaw reciprocated with cress sandwiches and fresh milk for lunch and an autogrphed copy of one of his works.

Shaw had no comment to offer on the mangoes this morning.

NEHRU SPENDS WEEKEND WITH MOUNTBATTENS

ROMSEY Hampshire, April 30. (PTI-Reuter)—Pandit Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, week-ending at broadlands, the lovely Hampshire home of Earl and Countess Mountbatten, spent a sunny morning walking around the estate with his host and hostess. Though he did not arrive from London until the small hours of the morning, Pandit Nehru rose early. He looked extremely fit and well.

Also living at broadlands at present are Lord Mountbatten's Mother, the Marchioness of Milford-haven, her daughter, Lady Brabourne and Lady Pamela Mountbatten and Lord Brabourne.

Mr. Nehru's sister Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit India's new ambassador to the United States, was expected here during the week-end.

Barisal Congressman Arrested In E. Bengal

CALCUTTA, April 30. (U.P.I.): According to report received here Shri Keshab Chandra Guha Secretary, Sardar Sub-Divisional Congress Committee, Barisal, (East Bengal) and member of the Executive Committee of the Pakistan National Congress was arrested at Barisal on April 25.

FINE FOR KISSING GIRL IN PUBLIC

KARACHI, April 30. (UPI)—For kissing a girl in public, a 25-year young man was fined two rupees by a Karachi Magistrate today.

SUBBULAKSHMI BREAKS PREVIOUS RECORDS

Rs. 1,25,000 Collected In Aid Of Gandhi Fund

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Srimathi M. S. Subbulakshmi's concert in aid of Mahatma Gandhi National Memorial Fund on Saturday night at the Race Course yielded a record sum of Rs. 1,25,000.

Mr. S. K. Patil, Mayor of Bombay and President of the Bombay Committee of the Fund, presiding over the function, complimented Subbulakshmi for her aid in the cause of Gandhi National Memorial Fund and said that the recital beggared all descriptions.

The collection of the day constitutes a record for one concert and breaks Subbulakshmi's own record of previous performances.

There was a record attendance which heard her voice in a pin drop silence. Her repertoire consisted of choice Karnataki and Hindustani compositions which were frequently applauded.

This is the first time that recital of this kind has been organised in the Race Course and accoustic arrangements were perfect, considering the area covered.

The orchestra was very much appreciated.

Rajendra Prasad Ill

TANJORE, April 30, (A. P. I.): Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian Constituent Assembly, who arrived here today, was suddenly taken ill. He has, therefore, cancelled his tour of Tuticorin and Madras.

Dr. Prasad is proceeding to Madras by the Indo-Ceylon Express tonight and will leave for Delhi by the Grand Trunk Express tomorrow.

BARODA ON EVE OF MERGER

Kher And Morarji To Take Part In Celebrations

BARODA, April 30. (A.P.I.): Baroda will be merged with Bombay tomorrow when Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, will make a formal declaration of the integration of the State with the Province at a military and police parade to be held in the morning.

Today, on the eve of the merger, the city of Baroda is gaily decorated with bunting and arches and a warm welcome awaits the chief guest at the ceremony, Mr. B. G. Kher who is expected in Baroda early tomorrow morning.

Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister of Bombay will also take part in the celebrations.

GAEKWAR'S FAREWELL MESSAGE

BOMBAY, April 30. (A.P.I.): Maharajah Pratapsingh Gaekwar, the 15th Ruler of Baroda, in a "farewell message" to his people on the eve of the merger of Baroda State in Bombay Province, said today: "Now that your future is being entrusted to the Dominion of India, I feel sure that your interests would be quite safe and sound in its hands.

I feel relieved of a very great burden and responsibility and more so, as I am putting you and your destiny into mightier hands".

The Maharajah said that the Gaekwars had taken over Baroda State when the whole country was over-run with disorder and lawlessness, and had given to their people "a fine administrative machinery of which any nation could be proud of —mainly and substantially built by my illustrious grand-father, Sayajirao the Third, the maker of modern Baroda".

Though relieved of his responsibility, the Maharajah said, he felt himself "chained and bound down to you by those silken threads of affection and love with which myself and my predecessors have always been linked with you".

COMMEMORATION OF BARODA MERGER

Prisoners To Be Released

To commemorate the merger of Baroda State with Bombay Province, the Government of Bombay, has decided to release certain categories of prisoners in the jails of the State, on May 1, the date of merger.

Similar concessions were given to the prisoners in Kolhapur, Deccan and Gujarat States at the time of their merger with the Province.

Godse To Be Tried In Old Viceregal Lodge

SIMLA, April 30. (API)—The drawing room of the old Viceregal lodge—in which the East Punjab High Court is housed since the partition of the Punjab—has been converted into a court room for the hearing of the appeals on May 2 of Nathuram Godse and six other accused in the Gandhi Murder Case.

SEND Off To H. P. MODY

Sir H. P. Mody the Governor-designate of U.P. and Mrs. Mody were given send off by the Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, the Governor of Bombay at V. T. Station.

MADRAS OPPOSES REDUCTION IN FOODGRAINS PRICES

Daulatram's Plea For Highest Priority For Self-Sufficiency In Food

NEW DELHI, April 30 (U.P.I.): A two-day Conference of Provincial and States' Food and Agriculture Ministers opened in New Delhi today under the Chairmanship of Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, India's Food and Agriculture Minister.

In his introductory remarks, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram stated that the Conference had been convened to consider the problems of 'kharif' prices which had to be governed by three considerations: Fulfilment of th eplan of food self-sufficiency within the allotted period ending December 1951, a gradual reduction in the cost of living in which foodgrains played a very important part, and increasing the production of cotton to meet India's shortage of the commodity.

Food programme, stated Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, was a necessity the demand for which could not be postponed. Increase in the production in cotton, he said, had become necessary as a result of the loss of large areas under medium staple cotton to Pakistan. Within the next few days, the Government had to take a decision on the price of cotton, and it was necessary, therefore, to consider whether this should be increased and the likely effect of such an increase on the price of competing foodgrains

It was, however, vital for the country not to be deflected from its objective of food self-sufficiency within the period fixed and this programme should receive th highest priority.

PROVINCIAL MINISTERS' VIEWS

Provincial Ministers then indicated the views of their respective Governments on the items before the Conference.

The Minister for Bombay suggested a scientific enquiry into the costs of production in each area, which should determine Government procurement prices. He also suggested a uniform policy in the matter of procurement and prices, for the whole country. As a result of the increase in grain prices procurement in Bombay had been very successful. Bombay did not favour an increase in the price of cotton.

MADRAS OPPOSITION

Madras opposed any reduction on foodgrain prices as that would seriously affect their procurement as well as production.

The U. P. Minister did not think there was any likelihood of increasing cotton production in the U. P. by merely increasing its price while any substantial increase in cotton prices would disturb the present structure of the prices of foodgrains. In the last 20 years, the cotton acreage in the U. P. had progressively declined, the area released being diverted to food crops.

C. P. SUPPORTS BOMBAY

C. P. supported the suggestion made by Bombay for a scientific enquiry into the costs of production. If there was to be a uniform system of procurement, there should also be a uniform price structure.

In the matter of cotton, the C. P. Minister's view was that there was no corelation between its price and that of foodgrains. The rate of increase in the prices of foodgrains and cotton had not been at the same rate.

BOYD ORR COMMENDS GOVT. FOOD DRIVE

NEW DELHI, April 30 (U.P.I.): Addressing the Conference of Provincial Food and Agriculture Ministers in New Delhi this evening, Lord Boyd Orr paid a tribute to the Government's food self-sufficiency plan which he stated had been drawn up on correct lines. India had wrought many miracles during the past 18 months and if all worked hard, the target of four and a half millions of increased food production by 1951 might well be exceeded.

Political freedom, stated Lord Boyd Orr, had come to India, but it had only opened the door for the betterment of the people of this great country. The task before the Goveriment of providing more food, more clothing and housing for the people was very great, but unless this was achieved the great ideals of India which had given a new hope to the world, would disappear. He expressed the hope that within the next 10 or 15 years India would be able to double its production all round. This was not impossible, as India possessed great potential wealth.

FOOD SELF-SUFFICIENCY PLAN

Referring to the plan of food self-sufficiency within the next three years, Lord Boyd Orr said that the Govednment had set before themselves a correct objective. It had however to me carried out with great speed and had to be implemented by the Provincial Ministers. The destiny of India was in their hands, and the success which they would achieve would demonstrate to the world the capacity of Indians to fulfil the great ideal which they had placed before themselves.

In conclusion he advised the country not to place too much reliance on outsiders. The task which they had set before them had to be done mostly by Indians themselves, though foreigners like himself would always be glad to give them guidance and advice.

Adult Education Should Have Priority Over Prohibition

MAYOR'S PLEA AT TAJ RECEPTION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Government should have given a top priority to adult education than to the prohibition programme was the view expressed by Mr. S. K. Patil, Mayor of Bombay, President of B.P.C.C. speaking at a reception held in his honour by the Bombay City Adult Education Committee today at the 'Taj'.

He added that education of masses would afterwards help to carry out the prohibition successfully and effectively.

Mr. Champaklal Modi, President of the Committee eulogising the services of Mr. Patil said that he and Mr. Kher were the pioneers of adult education movement in the City.

CHEQUE FOR GANDHI FUND

Mr. Modi presented to Mr. Patil a cheque of Rs. 1,001 for the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Fund collected by tohe 'adult' students of Bombay. Two cfheques of Rs. 20,000 were donated to the Gandhi Fund by a businessman on the occasion.

Mr. Patil appreciated the fine work put in by the Committee, said that in India where 80 percent of the people could not read and write, reformist methods, as in the other countries, would not make much headway. He suggested that some kind of compulsion would be necessary in near future for the spread of adult education. He contended that a top priority should be given to mass education because, it was the "very basis of parliamentary democracy."

The Mayor made a special appeal to members of the Adult Education Committee and educationists of Bombay to link up the adult education with primary education. He pointed out that primary education in Bombay was not bearing fruits as it should do because the parents of students were not educated and did not take interest in the education of their children. As many as 60 per cent of the students of primary schools disappeared in thin air after two years and they were not seen again. This thing, he said had cost the Municipality Rs. 10 lakhs.

Mr. Patil said that before he lay down the reins of the mayoralty he would see that an act reforming and making the primary education "to stand on its own legs" would be enacted. If parents were educated first, he added, the primary education would make rapid progress.

ASSEMBLY BYE-ELECTION

Alluding to the recent defeat of the Congress in the Assembly bye-election he said that today it was easy for any party to win election against the government. With food and cloth shortages and other difficulties confronting the people, any party could sway masses in their favour by raising vote-catching slogans. In this election, he said other parties exploited Maharashtra issue, prohibition programme and other 'popular' causes. He emphasised that the masses should be educated so that they could judge intelligently as in other democratic countries of the Wet and with reason and conviction.

Mrs. Kulsum Sayani, Vice-President of the Committee and Mr. Nagindas Master commended the services and sacrifices of Mr. Patil.

Mr. K. T. Mantri, former Secretary of the Committee Mr. K. G. Saiydain, Education Advisor to the Government of Bombay, Miss Kapila Khandwalla, Secretary of the Municipal Schools Mr. cer, Mr. K. P. Kasodia and other literacy officers attended the function.

KASHMIR PLEBISCITE BY SUMMER OF 1950

(Continued from Page 14)

on the parties concerned. A major factor would be the time required for the resettling of refugees who had fled the country and who should be given an opportunity to return to their homeland to vote.

The preparation of electoral rolls would take a considerable time.

"GOOD PROGRESS"

"As our mobility will be greatly reduced in winter we must do all we can between March and November. I would consider good progress made if we completed the electoral rolls by the end of 1949 and if we can be ready for holding the plebiscite in the summer of 1950".

Admiral Nimitz said he had been assured of full co-operation by both India and Pakistan and he felt "confident and optimistic about the outcome".

"I am not impetuous in any way but time lost can never be recovered. When I say electoral rolls could be completed by the end of 1949 and the stage set for the plebiscite in the summer of 1950, I put that as the optimum and everything will have to go quick right for the target to be reached. I have already met some of the representatives of India and Pakistan and have been impressed by their ardent desire to secure a peaceful solution of this problem"

KASHMIR PROPOSALS FLOWN TO NEHRU

Lozano Clarifies Terms In Talk With Ayyangar

NEW DELHI, April 30 (A.P.I.): Dr. Alfredo Lozano, Chairman of the United Nations Kashmir Commission, met Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Acting Minister for External Affairs, today to clarify certain points in the "final terms" for the Truce Agreement presented by the Commission to India and Pakistan on Thursday.

Dr. Lozano will be in Delhi until Tuesday and it is understood that he may extend his stay if the Government of India consider it necessary that he should be available for further consultations

The proposals are under close and urgent consideration of the Government at present. Although the Commission has requested a reply within a week of the presentation of its terms, informed quarters here believe that this is unlikely to be sent until after Prime Minister Pandit Nehru's return to India on May 7.

A copy of the proposals has been sent with Mrs. Vijayalakshi Pandit who left India last night for London on her way to Washington and the Prime Minister will receive it tonight.

TERMS UNACCEPTABLE TO INDIA

Meanwhile, informed quarters believe that the terms as they stand are not likely to be acceptable to India.

India's stand with regard to the Truce Agreement has all along been that before she signs it, the so-called Azad Kashmir forces, consisting of 32 battalions totalling 25,000 men, must be disbanded and disarmed and, secondly, in the mountainous region north of the Kashmir Valley Indian troops should hold strategic points in order to safeguard the Valley and the trade routes to Tibet.

The Commission's proposals of April 15, it is understood did not accommodate this point of view and on that account were found unacceptable. The latest proposals contain certain modifications but these, it is learned, are of a minor character and do not meet India's demands.

Bring Credit To Army

RAJAJI'S ADVICE TO HIS BODYGUARD

NEW DELHI, April 30. (API)—Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Governor-General of India, addressing his bodyguard for the first time, today asked them to bring credit to the Army, to the Government and to themselves by their behaviour.

The Governor-General said: "Now that an Indian is the state, you should attach even greater value to your duty than ever before".

"You should", he added, do nothing unworthy of a Kshatriya; be like Bhim, Arjun and Hanuman, who never did anything which Yudhishtir and Ram would disapprove".

The Governor-General inspected the bodyguard on parade and congratulated them on their excellent turnout.

The bodyguard, which was raised in 1773, is the oldest, as well as a senior unit of the Indian Army, besides being good horsemen.

Like the King's lifeguards in England, men of this bodyguard are the personal troops of the Head of the State. Their function consists of operational and internal defence duties as well. But the Governor-General's permission has to be obtained by the Commander-in-Chief before they can be ordered to go into action in a national emergency. This picked body of men has stuck to the height standard of six feet, and is the only one in the country still privileged to wear full dress

3000 WORKERS THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT

Sequel To Closure Of Part Of Tata Chemical Works At Okha

RAJKOT, April 30. (API)—Over 3,000 workers of Tata heavy chemical works at Okha (Baroda State) 100 miles from here have been thrown out of employment owing to the close down of the soda ash plant of the works from today.

The large accumulation of stocks of soda ash arising out of the very high price, Rs. 30 per quarter, led to the closure of the plant.

The management had notified on April 23 last that the soda ash plant would be closed from April 30, thus giving one week's notice to the work-

About 2,000 workers left the works four days after the notice had been put as a protest against the one-week notice. They demanded six weeks noers.

British Plane Held Up By Bad Weather

BOMBAY, April 30. (API)—Owing to bad weather over Greece, the British aircraft the Percival "Prince' which is on a 10,000-mile demonstration flight to India. Pakistan and Ceylon has been delayed by a week, it was learnt in Bombay today.

The "Prince" which is grounded at an air port in Greece is expected to reach in Bombay after carrying out demonstrations in the Middle Eastern countries via Karachi towards the end of next week.

Stop Press

COURT'S VERDICT ON SHAH'S ASSASSINATORS.

TEHERAN, April 30, (PTI-Reuter): Two men were today sentenced to death and seven other people to imprisonment, four for life, for participating in the unsuccessful attempt on the life of the Shah of Persia, Mohammad Reza Pahlevi, on February 4. A woman was released.

The men sentenced to death by court martial were Abdullah Argani and Hussain Farajullah, friends of the Shah's 28-year-old attacker, Fakha Rai, who died in hospital from injuries inflicted by the crowd after he had shot at the Shah.

U. N. C. I. P. TERMS SENT TO LIAQUAT.

KARACHI, April 30, PTI-Reuter) U. N. C. I. P.'s final terms for a truce in Kashmir have been forwarded to the Prime Minister of Pakistan Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, and the Foreign Minister Mr. Zafrullah Khan, at present in London and New York, respectively, according to Pakistan Associated Press.

KARENS REMOVE INDIAN PASSENGERS.

RANGOON, April 30, (PTI-Reuter) Four Indian passengers and the British pilot of a Union of Burma airways plane which made a forced landing in a karen-held village near Bassein, in the Irrawaddy in the last week-end have been removed by Karens to Myakngmya 20 miles further south, it was officially learned here today.

3 POLICE OFFICERS DISMISSED

Anti-Corruption Work Of Bombay C. I. D.

One Deputy Inspector, two Sub-Inspectors, two Head Constables two Constables and a recruit, of the Greater Bombay Police, were dismissed from service on charges of bribery and corruption in March last. Besides five constables, one of them of the G.I.P. Railway Police, were suspended from service pending inquiries into the charges against them.

The Anti-corruption Branch of the Bombay C.I.D. took action against 23 persons, of whom 13 were dealt with for offences relating to bribery and corruption, six for house-breaking and theft, one for being concerned in a case of dacoity, two for theft and the remaining one for being suspected to be concerned in the sale of denatured spirit for human consumption, during the same period. One of these arrests was made in the village of Kochwara, near Daman, in Partuguese territory and the arrested person was wanted in a dacoity case against a Sub-Inspector.

CONVICTIONS

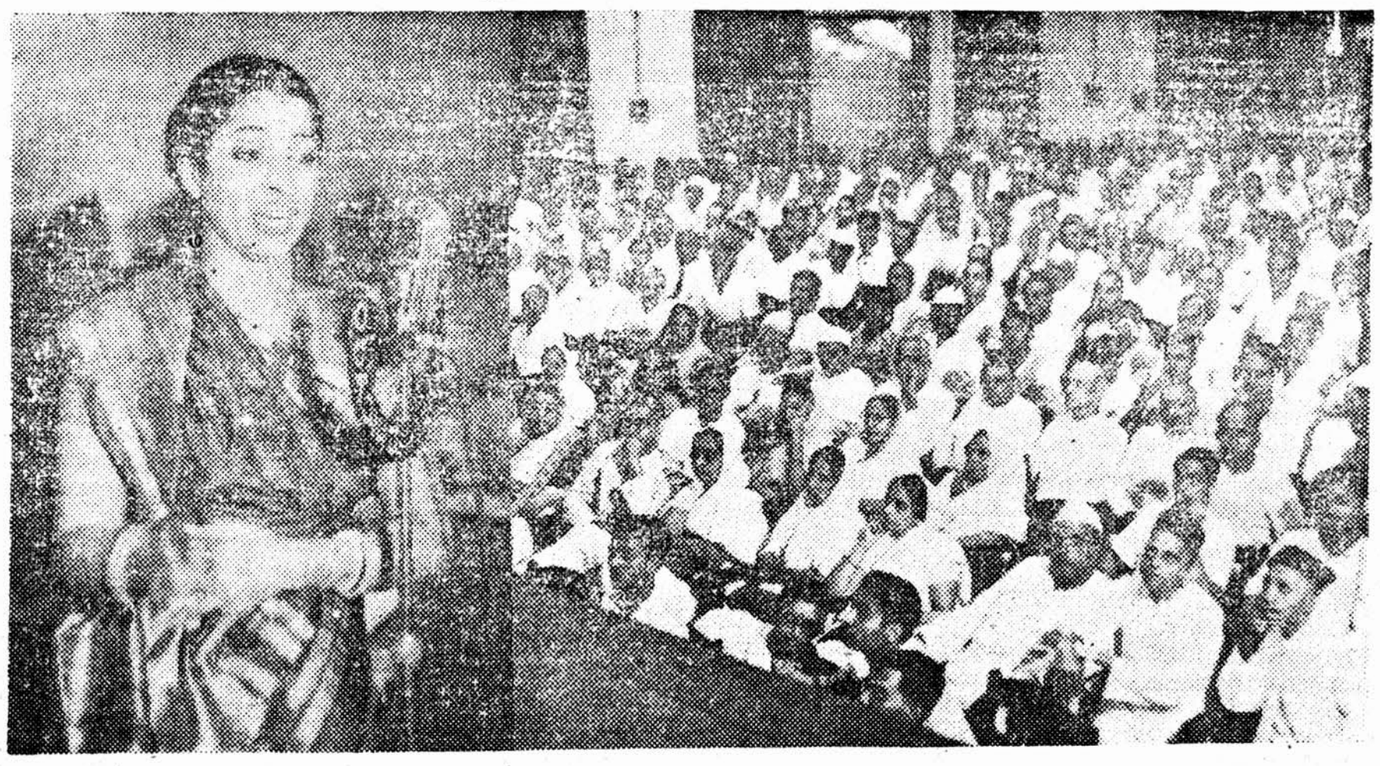
Capt. B. H Hammond, Corporal Gerald Cooper and Mr. Hugh Martindale, arrested in two cases of cheating for obtaining Rs. 1,300 from a town man on the false representation that he would be supplied with bags of wheat and sugar, were convicted on both the counts and sentenced as follows by the Presidency Magistrate 19th Court, Esplanade, Bombay, on March 8.

Capt. B. H. Hammond: One month's R. I. and a fine of Rs. 200/- in default two months' R.I. and one day's S.I. and a fine of Rs 300/- in default two months' R.I.

Corporal Gerald Cooper: Two months' R.I. and a fine of Rs. 400/- in default two months' R.I. and a fine of Rs. 600/- in default two monts R.I.

Hugh Martindate: One day's S. I. and a fine of Rs. 200/- in default two months' R. I. and one day's S.I. and a fine of Rs. 200 in default two months' R. I.

In the case regarding the unauthorized disposal of 70 bags of wheat from a consignment which was being unloaded in the Bombay Docks for the Government of Bombay, Umarkhan Daulatkhan and Solomon Simon were convicted under section 408-109 I.P.C. and the Bombay Rationing Order 1943, read with section 3 of the India Act XXIV of 1946 and section 2 of Ordinance 3 of 1947 and sentenced to suffer two months' R.I. and pay a fine of Rs. 2,000, in default to suffer six months' further R.I. by the Presidency Magistrate 19th Court, Esplanade, Bombay, on March. 22.



PRINCESS PRABHAVATI RAJE OF DEWAS SPEAKING ON HINDU CODE BILL AT A MEETING HELD AT THE C. J. HALL ON FRIDAY.

POLICE OFFICER TRAPPED BY A. C. B.

Alleged To Have Accepted Illegal Gratification

BOMBAY, SATURDAY.

SUB-INSPECTOR SARDARALI SHAIKH OF THE BOMBAY CITY POLICE ATTACHED TO THE MAHIM POLICE STATION, WAS, IT IS STATED, TRAPPED BY THE ANTI-CORRUPTION BRANCH OF THE BOMBAY C. I. D., WHILE, IT IS ALLEGED, HE WAS ACCEPTING AN ILLEGAL GRATIFICATION FROM A MAN AGAINST WHOM EXTERNMENT PROCEEDINGS WERE PENDING.

It appears that one Gulam Rasool from the Labour Camps at Matunga was arrested by the Mahim Police Station in connection with a liquor case.

Rasool reported to the A. C. B., that by taking advantage of this case externment proceeding were taken against him.

S. I. Shaikh is alleged to have told Rasool that he would save him, provided Rs. 200 were paid as bribe, and is said to have also demanded a bottle of Donnary brandy. Rasool further informed the A. C. B., that Shaikh had previously demanded and accepted from him some bottles of liquor.

Rasool is said to have got fed up with the constant demands made on him, with the threat of the externment order. He, therefore, approached the A. C. B., and a trap was laid for S. I. Shaikh.

As per appointment S. I. Shaikh, was entertained to a Sherbat party by Rasool in a cold drink depot, opposite the Police Head Office at Crawford Market, where it is alleged he accepted Rs. 200 in marked notes from Rasool, yesterday evening.

Rao Saheb Shete, Inspector of the A. C. B. accompained by a junior officer and some constables raided the place where the money was passed and recovered the amount in the presence of a 'pancha'.

Further inquiries in the matter are still proceeding.

TO STUDY WORKING OF TRANSPORT SERVICE

Madras Minister For Travancore

MADRAS, April 30 (UPI): With a view to study the working of sales tax act in Cochin and Travancore and also the working of the nationalised bus service in Travancore, Mr. B. Gopala Reddi, Finance Minister who is also in charge of transport, is leaving Madras by air tomorrow and will be back on the 7th of May.

LUCKNOW, April 29 (A.P.I.): About 600 Hindi technical terms for administrative and legislative usage have been selected by the five-man committee set-up by the U.P. Government under the chairmanhip of Mr. Sampurnanand, Minister for Education.

PLEA FOR UNITED MAHARASHTRA

Hirey's Address At Karwar

KARWAR, April 29 (API): Mr. B. S. Hirey, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, today appealed to the people to demand "with one voice the formation of United Maharashtra from Nagpur to Karwar, including Bombay."

Mr. Hirey, who was addressing a public meeting here last night, said the problem of the border areas was "very delicate", and should be tackled "without unnecessary heat and controversy." The demand of the people of such areas for joining either Maharashtra or Karnatak, backed up by strong testimony should prevail, he added

Deploring what he called 'problems created by vested interests as in the case of Bombay and Dangs, which rightfully from part of Maharashtra", Mr. Hirey said even the Three-Man Committee's report conceded the reformation of provinces on the basis of language and culture.

"If our demand for the creation of Maharashtra is made with one voice, success is assured", he added.

Earlier, addressing a meeting at Sadashivgad, Mr. Hirey said the Government had erred in declaring trat Kannada would be the regional language of Karwar, Supa and Haliyal talukas.

SEC. 144 IN MASULIPATAM

MASULIPATAM April 29 (API): The Additional District Magistrate, Krishna, promulgated today orders under Section 144 criminal procedure code banning from today till May fifth all processions and congregation and Assembly of five or more persons, in any public place in the district.

The order has been promulgated in view of the coming "May Day" celebrations.

RADIO-TELEPHONE SERVICE BETWEEN INDIA AND WORLD

Govt. Of India's New Programme

BOMBAY, APRIL 30 (API).—DIRECT AND SPEEDY RADIO-TELEPHONE SERVICE BETWEEN INDIA AND THE WORLD IS ENVISAGED BY MR. R. KANTEBET, GENERAL MANAGER OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE.

Mr. S. R. Kantebet told the Associated Press of India that India's Foreign communications service has undergone "consideration reorientation" since it was nationalised two years ago.

The Overseas Communications Chief outlined the new programme of the Indian Government and made the following points:

1 A direct radio-telephone link with the United States, to be established this year at a cost of over Rs. 9,000,000.

2 Radio-Telephone service with Africa and Far Eastern countries, including Japan, for the benefit of the Indian business community there.

3 Co-ordinated development of Commonwealth Radio and Cable communications

Bombay will be the hub of this vast network of foreign communications, handling cables, radio telegraphs, radio telephones and radio photographs.

The Government of India has already begun negotiations with foreign communications services with a view to reduction of maintenance and transmission costs which will indirectly benefit the people.

The Government's policy, it was stated, is to put India on the global communications map on her own rights, without having to depend upon a "Clapham junction" at London

All radio-telephone communications between India and the world are now "routed via London" which has already reached a saturation point. Limitations of the bottleneck are already showing up, resulting in many calls being held over daily.

Mr. Kantebet described this "Via London" arrangement as "near-to-absurdity" He said: "Think of a call to Nairobi—at present it has to travel some 4,000 miles to London, then come as much south of London making the total path 8,000 miles while Bombay to Nairobi is hardly 3,500 miles. Or again a call to Melbourne to our High Commissioner. Presently it means 4,000 miles nearly north-west to London and thence 16,000 miles, compared to 7,000 miles Bombay-Melbourne direct. One might as well feel proud of a telephone circuit from Bombay to Ahmedabad with the normal route via Madras or Calcutta."

Extension Of Overseas Radio Telephone Service

NEW DELHI, April 30. (API)—Overseas radio telephone service will be extended to Hungary with effect from May 2, 1949, the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs announced to-day.

The charges per call will be Rs. 50 for the first three minutes, Rs. 16-11 for each subsequent minute and Rs 7 for a report charge.

POLICEMAN STABBED AT V. T.

Gallant Efforts To Apprehend Alleged Externee

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY. COMMOTION PREVAILED AT THE VICTORIA TERMINUS, LOCAL STATION AT NOON, TODAY, WHEN A PLAIN CLOTHES POLICEMAN WHO TRIED TO APPREHEND A RETURNED EXTERNEE WAS STABBED BY THE CULPRIT.

Head Constable Ganpat Bala (528) and Constable Rane (755) were on plain clothes special duty at the local Station at V.T. this morning.

The Head Constable saw Abdul Rashid Walad Mohamed Akbar whom he at once recognised as a returned deportee.

This was at about 12-15 and just then a local had come in.

As the passengers were coming out of the exits, the Head Constable rushed to Abdul Rashid and tried to apprehend him. Rashid, a well-built youth of twenty-five, it is said, whisked out a large Marseilles butcher's-knife and was about to strike at the Head-Constable who missed it by a hair's breadth by ducking with superb agility.

As the Head Constable ducked for safety Rashid tried to make a bid for freedom but his desperate effort was short lived, as within a few seconds the Head Constable's Companion, Constable Rane, ran towards him and grappled with him.

Rashid is said to have turned the knife on Rane and struck him twice on the hand.

Though bleeding profusely Rane held on to his 'prey' till Head Constable Bala joined him again in disarming Rashid.

Rashid was overpowered by the two plain-clothesmen, disarmed and arrested.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

PLUS advt.-tax @ one anna per rupee

MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance

MATRIMONIAL

U.S.A., M.A., Ph.D., bachelor, 29, Class I Central Government Gazetted Officer, Rs. 1,000|- p.m. Paying annual land revenue Rs. 1,700|-, wishes to marry. Province or caste no bar. Apply Box No. 4195 "Bombay Chronicle".

ACCOMMODATION WANTED

Wanted — Godown accommodation in the city area 5000 square feet. Must be ground floor suitable for starting a small printing factory. Write to Box No. 4229 "Bombay Chronicle".

PERIODICALS

"Streamline" keeps you ahead of Times. Topical Articles, Wisecracks, Cartoons, Cricket Pictures. New Angles and Answers. (652)

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Earn Degrees in every profession, trade, Arts, Science, Commerce, in absentia Prospectus: (Dept. 15) V. University Amritsar. 569

Secure job enroll atonce Saraswati Commercial Institute Parel Imparts Expert Training Shorthand Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy and other diploma courses charges moderate. 654

MEDICAL ADLETS

Write your disease use our medicine tired after injection, Jayant Pharmacy Wadhwan City. 351

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted respectable and influential Agents to sell the remaining Shares of Messrs. Aryan Silk and Cotton Mills Ltd., 12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta, a progressive national concern earning profits. Apply sharp to Managing Agents. 3472

Wanted Agents and Salesmen, 6 yds. Coloured Silk Saree Rs. 10. More than three sarees free delivery Jothi Fabrics Kottar, Travancore. 536

LOANS & MORTGAGES

For loan on easy terms please contact Mohindra Bros., Keseri Bagh, Amritsar. 557

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

Kirti's Personal Directory, published by Kirti Press 118A Ashutosh Mukherjee Road, Calcutta. This Directory, now under preparation. and backed by the highest sources, is unique of its kind and is being prepared on American lines—containing the careers of all persons of all ranks and status, with their photos. Rare opportunity is offered to everyone. at a nominal cost, to have his name and career always in the forefront 4236

PROPERTY FOR SALE

For Sale in Allahabad. U.P.—Valuable property of two spacious bungalows—34 and 34B South Road—very centrally located. Five minutes from the High Court, and ten minutes from the railway station. Area nearly two acres. Ground rent Rs. 52|8|- per annum. Rent about Rs. 300|- per month. Fully fitted with electric fans and lights. For further particulars apply to:— E. R. DuCasse, 4 Queens Road, Jamalpur E.I.R. 640

PUBLIC NOTICES

DELICIOUS KASHMIR FRUITS

DEALERS in best European and Kashmir Fruits are invited to visit different orchards of His Highness' Private Estates at Srinagar (Kashmir) and the Maharaja Bagh, the biggest orchard in the State at Wadora near Sapore. Their fruits for the season will be sold by Public Auction at Farm House, Gupkar, Boulevard Srinagar at 1-00 p.m. on 7th and 8th May 1949, when successful bidders will be require to remit ¼th amount on spot. Other conditions will be announced at the time of Auction.

Correspondence invited by:—
THE MANAGER PRIVATE ESTATES OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJDHIRAJ, RULER OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR.
(Telegraphic Address: "PRIESTATES). 4134

G.I.P. RAILWAY

IMPORTANT NOTICE

THE SPECIAL station-to-station rates for Oranges, Plantains and other fresh fruits in wagon loads now in force on the G.I.P. will be enhanced approximately to the level of the quarter parcels rate from 1-6-1949.

Full particulars will be available in a Rate Circular that will be issued shortly. 4235

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, April 30.

2 1/2 per cent 1954	98	7	0
2 1|2 per cent 1950	100	5	0
2 1/2 per cent 1955	99	10	0
2 1/2 per cent 1961	96	8	0
2 3/4 per cent 1960	99	8	0
2 3/4 per cent 1962	99	3	0
2 3/4 per cent 1976	96	10	0
3 per cent non-terminable	98	8	0
3 per cent 1986 Con.	98	11	0
3 per cent 1949-52	100	6	0
3 per cent 1951-54	101	3	0
3 per cent 1953-55	101	8	0
3 per cent 1959-61	101	2	0
3 per cent 1959-61	100	15	0
3 per cent 1963-65	100	6	0
3 per cent 1966-68	100	2	0
3 per cent 1970-75	100	0	0
3 1/2 per cent 1954-59	104	10	0
4 per cent 1960-70	110	6	0
4 1/2 per cent 1950-55	103	0	0
4 1/2 per cent 1955-60	111	9	0
4 1/2 per cent 1953-58	114	14	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
2 3/4 per cent U.P. 1961	97	10	0
2 3/4 per cent Madras 1961	97	8	0
3 per cent Bombay 1955	100	12	0
3 per cent Bombay 1958	100	10	0
3 per cent Punjab 1949	99	0	0
3 per cent Madras 1952-53	100	6	0
3 per cent U.P. 1952	100	6	0
3 per cent C.P. 1952	100	6	0
3 per cent N.W.F. 1952	97	4	0
3 per cent U.P. 1961-66	100	0	0
4 per cent B.P.T.	110	12	0
4 per cent B. Municipality	110	8	0
5 per cent B Municipality 1959	114	0	0
6 per cent B. Municipal 1954	115	0	0
3 per cent B Municipal 1950-60	107	0	0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, April 30.

Tata Ordinary 273, Tata Deferred 1375, Indian Iron 22-8, Steel Corpn. of Bengal 18-11, Bombay Dyeing 947-8, Central India 244-6, Gokak 269-6, Kohinoor 280-10, Simplex 173-8, Swadeshi 303-2, Tata Power 1450, Associated Cement 137-8, Belapur 200-10, Bombay Burma (Old) 277-8, Scindia 13-10, Central Bank 83. New India 57. Tata 2nd Pref. 139.

ART SILK YARN.

BOMBAY, April 30

120 Italy Ready	3	5	0
150 Italy Ready	3	9	6
120 Japan Ready	3	7	0
150 Japan Ready	3	9	6
120 D. Box April	706	0	0
150 D. Box May	722	0	0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton July contract is 349 cent points below New York July at Exchange rate 331.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON.

ALEXANDRIA, April 29

Karnak July	63.75—73
Karnak Novemoer	57.30—15
Ashmouni June	46.20—12
Ashmouni October	46.05—05

CHICAGO WHEAT.

CHICAGO, April 29

May	2.17 1/4
July	1.93 3/4
September	1.93 1/2
December	1.95 3/4

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, April 30:

The Bullion market ruled very steady today with a further rise in Gold prices where the demand for actual remains above average daily arrivals. Although the Silver section is manipulated by professional operators but spot demand being restricted, ready quotations remain at a discount of annas eight and some bulls are reported switching of their purchases to the next settlement.

Forward Silver for Vaishakh delivery opened today at Rs. 182|- and after advancing at Rs. 182|8 steadied at Rs. 182|4. Ready Silver was offered at Rs. 181|12.

Vaishakh delivery Gold opened at Rs. 113/14 and advanced at Rs. 114|4 on moderate buying and short covering. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 115|- and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 74|8.

The market finally closed as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	181	0	0
Silver Vaishakh	181	10	0
Gold Ready	115	0	0
Gold Vaishakh	114	0	0

NEW YORK STOCKS.

NEW YORK, April 29.

American Telephone and Telegraph	144-3/4
Amerex Holding Co.	27
Anaconda Copper Mining	30
Chase National Bank	33-3/8
Sinclair Oil	22-3/4
Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co. Bid	47-1/4
General Electric Co.	36-7/8
General Motors	57-1/2
Ingersol Rand	60
International Nickel	27-5/8
National City Bank of New York	38-3/4
New York Central Rail Road Co.	11
Socony Vacuum Coriporation	16
Texas Corporation	53-5/8
Union Carbide	36-7/8
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	43-3/4
U. S. Steel Corporation Common	72-3/8
Western Union Telegraph	15

LONDON STOCKS.

LONDON, April 29

Consols 2 1/2 per cent £81 1/2

Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961 £106 5/16

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £113 1/2

War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952 and after £102 15/16

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg. £91 1/2

National Bank of India £39

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 5,729.

WOOL TOP PRICES

NEW YORK, April 29:

Wool tops closed steady, off seven to 10. May was quoted at 151, 152; July 147.1, 149; October 142, 143; December 139.5, 141; March 1950 136.5, 137.5; May 134, 136.

City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, April 30.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today. Privately Tata Steel Defd. Shares after being quoted at Rs. 1380 reached at Rs. 1371/4.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, April 30:

There was no forward business today on the local cotton market as prices were above the ceiling level.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, April 30:

The Produce marker was quietly steady without any fresh developments. The attention of the market is now diverted on May settlement of Castorseeds and very little new business is reported in September option Groundnuts were unchanged while Linseed market continues firm on steady buying by shippers.

Castorseeds September delivery opened today at Rs. 136|9 and after declining at Rs. 136|7 steadied at Rs. 136/7/6. Towards the close the market declined at Rs. 136/1.

Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS—			
Khandesh quality	37	14	0
Coromandal	37	8	0
Bold ready	37	3	0
Bold April-May	37	4	0
Bold June-July	37	12	0
CASTORSEEDS—			
Ready	28	0	0
May delivery	139	11	0
September	136	1	0
LINSEED—			
Ready	31	12	0
April-May	31	9	0
June-July	30	15	0
GROUNDNUT OILS—			
Ready	20	12	0
Ready receipts	20	10	0
May	21	0	0
June	21	1	0
July	21	2	0
Linseed oil	18	12	0
Castorseed oil first pressing quality	17	8	0
Castorseed oi commercial quality	18	8	0

SINGAPORE PEPPER PRICES

SINGAPORE April 29:

White Muntok was today quoted at 320 dollars SS and Black Lampong at 236 dollars SS per picul of 133.3 lbs., fob.

NEW DELHI, April 30 (A.P.I.): The salt controller, Government of India, stated that the stock position of salt in East Punjab, U.P. and Delhi, which get their salt supplies from Sambhar was "quite satisfactory".

INCREASED SHORT COVERING IN NEW YORK COTTON

Wall Street Prices Mostly Unchanged

NEW YORK, April 29.—COTTON: The further decline in wheat, bearish textilesnes and lac of any fresh development in the export situation served to hinder the market this morning. Early small gains in near July were credited to covering on mill and export accounts while commission houses supported new crops but the bearish factors brought some selling pressure. The market later steadied again on trade and local support. The early facourable matters attracted increased attention and contributed to a lively and firm afternon market. Increased covering and New Orleans buying found sellers reluctant to satisfy demands. Support was generally well distributed though old crops led a further rise. The market closed very steady Sales are estimated at 125.000 bales

NEW YORK COTTON.

May	33.21 + 28
July	32.39 + 27
July Highest	32.42 + 30
July Lowest	32.16 + 04
October	29.06 + 17
December	28.85 + 19
March	28.73 + 18
Spot	33.70 + 20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

May	33.06 + 25
July	32.29 + 24
October	28.99 + 29
December	28.76 + 21
Spot	32.55

WALL STREET MARKET

STOCKS: The Federal Reserve Board's lowering of reserve requirements of its 7,000 member banks by 1,200,000,000 dollars to make more money available for lending—the fourth step taken by the board in two months to combat the current deflationary trend-proved a failure as far as any important stock market reflection was concerned. Prices showed mostly fractional and fairly well-divided changes either way in limited trade with numerous group indecisive.

The averages were industrials 173.92 and rails 47.07.

The market continued to follow an indesive cource in the afternoon with occasionally freer offerings appearing to meet improved bidding. May and June are regarded by many chartists as selectively cumulative months for the traditional summer upsurge in stocks. The market closed irregular with composite average rate practically unchanged.

CHICAGO GRAINS MARKET

CHICAGO, April 29

The market was again dominated by the action in May wheat which after fluctuating irregularly turned lower under renewed liqpidation and selling against purchases of new crop contracts. While the unsettlement in this position was primarily owing to fears that Government would withdraw from the cash market after this week. The possibility of lifting of the Berlin blockade was believed might mean increasing competition from Russian wheat with consequent lessening of need for imports from the United States.

NEW ZEALANDERS OPEN WITH SPIRITED BATTING

The Newzealanders opened their tour with some spirited batting, their lunch total of 142 for two wickets including four sixes.

In their contrasting styles, Sutcliffe and Scott gave the tourists a good start adding 117 for the first wicket.

The left-hander Sutcliffe showed all the attributes of a high class batsman. He is perfectly balanced, quick in deciding his strokes and well controlled in making them.

Scott uses practically no back lift, but scored chiefly by push strokes getting force from his forearm.

Sutcliffe was the first to go when he followed an inswinger into the hands of backward short leg and three runs later Asninall caused Scott to flick at an away swinger.

Sutcliffe batted 100 minutes, hitting three 'sixes' and seven 'fours'.

Following is the score board:—

New Zealanders had scored 142 for two wickets at lunch.

B. Sutcliffe	c Wardle b Aspinall	72
V. J. Scott	c Wardle z Aspinall	41
W. A. Hadlee	not out	10
W. M. Wallace	not out	15
Extras	.....	4
Total for two wickets	.....	142

SUSPENSION OF AMARNATH

Information Conveyed, Says De Mello

BOMBAY, April 30, (A.P.I.): Mr. A. S. de Mello, President of the Board of control for cricket in India who arrived here from New Delhi yesterday, stated today that Amarnath had been informed of his suspension from playing cricket in India by a letter dated April 13.

Mr. de Mello added that a complete statement of charges will be sent to Amarnath tomorrow. A copy of the statement also be circulated among all affiliated associations by May 4, he said.

Mr. de Mello has called a press conference on May 5 when a copy of the "charge sheet" will be issued to the press.

W. I. BILLIARDS

Wilson Extended By Peermahomed At Snooker

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In the Western India Billiards Championship which is being played at the Islam Gymkhana this evening Karmally beat R. Jhaveri by 514 points to 450.

At Snooker later in the evening I. Wilson did not have an easy time and was fully extended by H. D. Peermahomed, who snatched the first frame from Wilson in a close finish of 58 to 55. But thereafter Wilson took no chances in the next two frames and won the second frame with some difficulty, but the third one Peermahomed was outdone. The final scores were as follows:— I. M. Wilson beat H. Peermahomed 55-58, 56-42, 52-28.

INDIA TROUNCE CEYLON IN SECOND SOCCER TEST

Dhanraj In Irresistible Form

COLOMBO, April 29, (PTI-Reuter): Treating the capacity crowd to copybook football, Indian soccer tourists trounced Ceylon by 6 goals to 1 in the second Test here today.

India thus secures the ribber, being two up in three Tests.

INDIA: Vardraj Taj Mohammed, Manna (Captain), Bashir, Shanmugam, Mahabir Prasad, Vajravelu, Abid Hussein, Dhanraj, Ahmed Khan, Raman.

CEYLON: Health, Munna (Captain), Soono, Noor, Watson, Scot, Rajadurai, Falil, Premadasa, Tofts, Somapala.

VICTIMS OF CALCUTTA DISTURBANCES

CALCUTTA, April 30. (API)—Five of the eight deaths in Wednesday's disturbances in Calcutta were caused by the explosion of "bombs" thrown by demonstrators, the West Bengal Government stated today.

Two deaths resulted from police firing, and one was due to injuries caused both by bullets and by "bomb" splinters. The Government quoted the post mortem examination reports in support of their statement.

DR. P. S. KHANKHOJE RETURNS TO INDIA

Exile For Forty-Three Years: Authority On Agriculture

NAGPUR, April 30. (API)—After having been in exile for 43 years, Dr. Pandurang Sakharam Khankhoje, regarded as an authority on agriculture, arrived here today to advise the Government of his home province on the improvement of agriculture.

After his early education in Wardha Dr. Khankhoje left for Burma, and later found his way to the U.S.A. and ultimately to Mexico, where he settled down, and steadily rose to be the head of an agricultural research organisation. He had often wanted to visit India, but was not allowed to do so by the then Indian Government.

Dr. Khankhoje was received at the Nagpur air port today on behalf of the C.P. Government by Mr. P. D. Nair, Director of Agriculture. Next week he will meet C. P's Food Minister, Mr. R. K. Patil, who is now in Delhi.

Dr. Khankhoje has agreed to serve as chairman of a committee set up by the Provincial Government to suggest methods of expanding agriculture as an industry and bringing the maximum acreage under cultivation.

"VERY LITTLE CONTROL" ON SUGAR SYNDICATE

Bihar Government Issues Statement

PATNA, April 29 (API): The Bihar Government in a press note today stated that they exercised "very little control" over the activities of the Indian Sugar Syndicate.

Cane prices and wages for labour, the press note said were fixed by the Government of Bihar or the Government of U.P. while price of sugar was determined by the Government of India and the syndicate had to abide by them. In trading transactions the Government had no control.

It was stated recently on behalf of the Sugar Syndicate that "all the syndicates activities are directly or indirectly controlled by the Governments of Bihar and U.P. and there is nothing that the Syndicate does without the approval of the Provincial Governments."

MITHAPUR CHEMICAL WORKS

Lock-out Declared From April 30

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, April 28: Finding themselves face to face with starvation in the prevailing hard times as a result of the lock out declared by the Tata Chemical Works authorities with effect from April 30, the workers took out a black flag demonstrative procession at Mithapur in Kathiawar on April 25. Both Sardar Patel and Dr. Jivraj Mehta were wired by the workers, who entreated them to rush to their deliverance betimes.

The lock-out of the Tata Chemical Works is likely to have unpleasant repercussions on certain industries in India, in asmuch as soda ash turned out there at the rate of 120 tons per day finds usage in the following industries: Soap, glass, drugs, paper, ceramics, textiles, metallurgy, chemicals, photography, leather, agriculture, water-softening, illuminating gas, sugar, dyes, shellac, etc.

SECURITY PRISONERS CALL OFF HUNGER STRIKE

West Bengal Government Accepts Some Demands

CALCUTTA, April 30. (API)—Security prisoners in West Bengal jails demanding more facilities in West Bengal jails today called off their nine-day old hunger strike, according to a spokesman of the Provincial Government.

Government it is learnt, have accepted some of the demands of hunger strikers who will receive more liberal allowances for food and will exercise their choice for buying newspapers and books from a consolidated grant for the prisoners.

Of the 750 security prisoners, 327 had gone on hunger strike.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON JULY.

NEW YORK, April 30.

Previous Closing	32.39
Today's Opening	32.42
Difference	+3
Today's Closing	32.45
Difference	+6

LAST QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, April 30.

	Rs.	As.
Silver Vaishak	181	13
Gold Vaishak	114	2
Silver Bullion	181	6
Silver Mint	181	8
Gold Ready	115	2
Sovereign	74	4
EXPECTATION:		
Cotton Jarila May	624	8

Hapur Market Rates

(From Our Correspondent.)

HAPUR, April 30.

Wheat 23 21, Gram 13/4, Barley 13/4, Maize 13/8, Bajra 16, Juwar 16, Juwar 11/12, Peas Ready 13, Jeth 12/10, Arhar Ready 13/6, Jeth Urd 18, Moong 20/8, Masoor 13/6 16, Sarson 27/12, Taraseed 23/8 21/8, Mustard Oil 74, Oilcake 9/8, Groundnut 16/8, Cottonseed 15/8, Oats 9/8, Sardana Ready White 124, Red 102, Asuj 99, September 114, Silver 174/8, Gold 111/12, Steady. Gur Ready 15/4 14/12, Shakkar 15/8, Crystal 32/4, Khandsari 23 30. Baishak 13/14/9 12/5. Quiet.

Saurashtra Market Quotations

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, April 30.

Rajkot Silver Vaishakh 181/11/0, Rajkot Aranda May 139/13/0, Rajkot Aranda September 136/0/0, Jamnagar Silver Vaishakh 180/11/0, Jamnagar Aranda May 139/6/0, Wadhwan Cotton Jeth 28/12/0, Wadhwan Sugar Vaishakh 15/15/0.

LONDON WHEAT.

LONDON, April 29

Australian wheat new crop April/May 96

MERGED STATES AND PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES

Representatives To Be Nominated

MADRAS, April 30 (UPI): The question of giving representation to the merged States in their respective Provincial Legislative Assemblies is now under the active consideration of the Government of India, it is learnt here

It is further learnt that the Central Government are in correspondence with the provinces concerned regarding the number of seats to be given to the merged States in their respective Assemblies on the population basis. It is also learnt that no elections would be held for the purpose but representatives from the erstwhile States will be nominated by the respective Governors of the Provinces and they will hold office till the General elections are held under the new constitution.

FODDER FAMINE IN GUJERAT

Kasturbhai Lalbhai's Plea To Government

AHMEDABAD, April 29, (A.P.I.): Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, President of the Gujerat Famine Relief Committee stated today that the fodder famine in some drought-affected districts of Gujerat was in "a critical stage".

"Looking at the thousands of cattle which are starving", Mr. Kasturbhai said, "it appears to be that unless the Government of India forthwith arranges to run two extra rakes from Maharashtra, Hyderabad and C. P. to Gujerat, thousands of cattle will die and the full blame will have to be laid at the doors of the Railway Board".

Mr. Kastrbhai appealed to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and see that the cattle wealth of Gujerat does not perish".

He said though two rakes of 40 wagons each were daily bringing grass and concentrates, these were absolutely insufficient to meet the scarcity in the districts of Ahmedabad, Banaskantha, Mehsana and Gohiwad in Saurashtra.

Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai suggested that as an emergency measure the Government of India should cut down passenger trains for a fortnight at least to rush essential supplies.

AMBALA, April 30. (API)—The incidence of plague in Ambala district is on the decline according to latest official reports. Thirty fresh cases were reported during the week ending April 23.

NEW YORK PEPPER PRICES

NEW YORK, April 29 (UPA):

Black pepper futures closed inactive and nominally unchanged in the New York Market today.

The situation in the spot market was inactive with buyers and sellers both holding off awaiting developments.

Grinder buying interest was hardly visible but recent sellers also showed a tendency to back away from the market.

The absence of Indian pressure plus limited supplies in licensed domestic warehouses and lack of information on Indonesian supplies acted to steady the maket for the first time this week.

Dealers reported black pepper on spot, afloat and in shipment positions through April May all at 85 cents nom.

White pepper strengthened with the spot price moving up to 1.30 dollars per pound.

Supplies shipped or about to be shipped from Singapore were reported on offer around 1.25 dollars per pound.

Closing prices included, all nominal:

May 81, July 83, September 80, October 77, December 66, January 55, March 50.

Other seed prices included: Castorseeds 103 dollars nom; Cottonseeds 40 dollars nom; Flaxseeds 6.00 dollars Linseed oil 27.6 cents; Peanuts 20-1/2-21; Peanut oil 13-3/4 cents.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The following is the Statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd. for the fortnight dated 15th April, 1949:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	
Capital Subscribed	5,76,66,000	
Capital Paid-up Ordinary Shares	2,62,12,000	
Capital Paid-up Ordinary 'A' Shares.	52,42,000	
		3,14,54,000
Reserve & Other Funds.		
Reserve Fund	3,16,28,000	
Contingency Fund	50,00,000	
Sinking Fund in respect of Lands and Buildings	37,79,000	
		4,04,07,000
Deposits, Debts due to Bank and Agents, Bills payable, etc.	1,27,30,62,000	
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	26,30,23,000	
Total Rs.		1,60,79,46,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Cash Credit and Overdrafts on Government and other Authorised Securities	43,74,88,000
Loans on Government and other Authorised Securities	7,21,87,000
Bills Discounted	7,70,61,000
Lands & Buildings	98,92,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	22,97,12,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, Moneys at Call and Investments in War Bonds, — Government Paper, Treasury, Bills, — Shares, Debentures, etc.	78,16,06,000
Total Rs.	1,60,79,46,000

U. S. GOLD RESERVES RISE

WASHINGTON, April 29: The Federal Reserve Board today reported that for the week ended April 27, gold reserves rose to 24,329,000,000 dollars. Money in circulation was 27,356,000,000 dollars which marked a drop of 52,000,000 dollars in one week.

LONDON SILVER PRICES

LONDON, April 29: Silver prices remained unchanged at 4-1/2 pence per ounce for both spot and forward in the London market today.

LONDON PEPPER PRICES

LONDON, April 29: The pepper market was quiet with Singapore quoting black at 4/4-1/2 and white nominally at 5/11.

Malabar was quoted at 460 buyers and 465 sellers.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

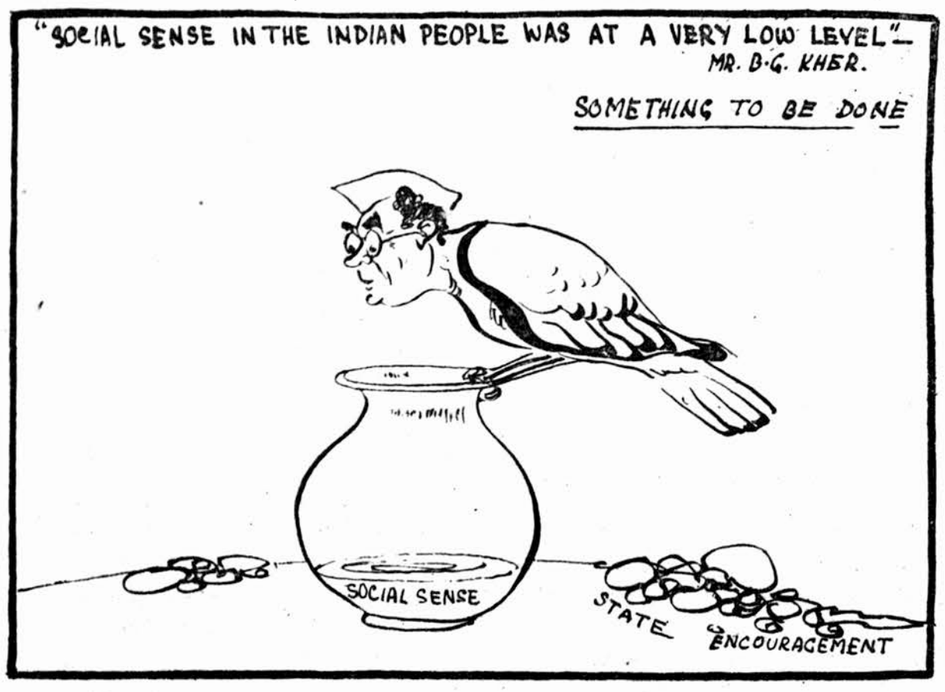
LONDON, April 29.

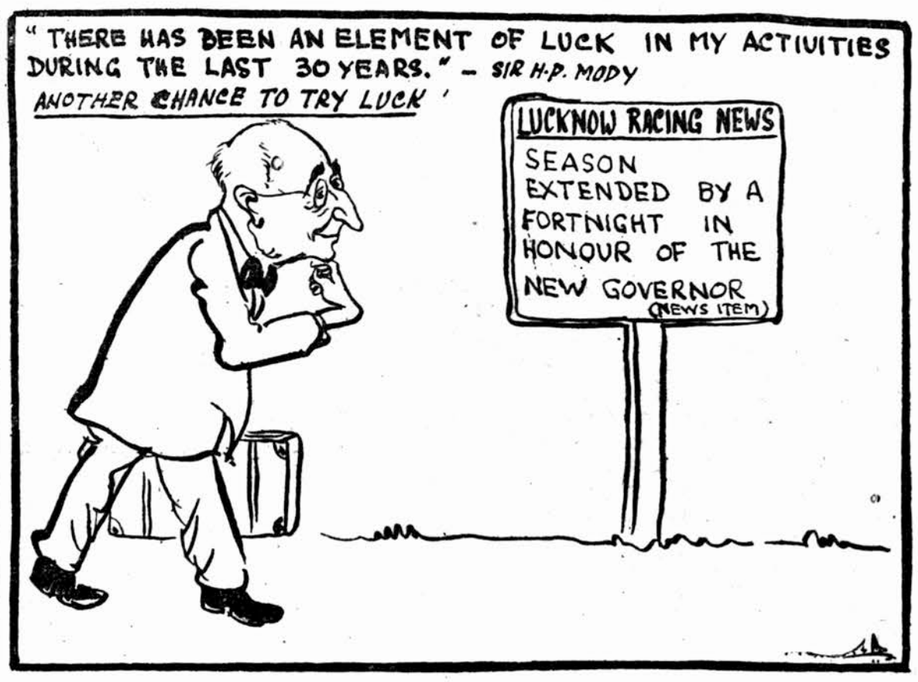
T. T. London on:

	Selling	Buying
New York	4.0275	4.0325
Montreal	4.0275	4.0325
Zurich	17.34	17.36
Stockholm	14.47 to 14.50	

NEW YORK SILVER QUOTED AT 71-1/2 CENTS

NEW YORK, April 29: Silver market sources today advised the market is expected to maintain its current stability in the face of equalized supply and demand. The quotation remained at 71-1/2 cents per ounce.


"SOCIAL SENSE IN THE INDIAN PEOPLE WAS AT A VERY LOW LEVEL"— MR. B.G. KHER.
SOMETHING TO BE DONE
SOCIAL SENSE
STATE ENCOURAGEMENT


"THERE HAS BEEN AN ELEMENT OF LUCK IN MY ACTIVITIES DURING THE LAST 30 YEARS." — SIR H.P. MODY
ANOTHER CHANCE TO TRY LUCK
LUCKNOW RACING NEWS
SEASON EXTENDED BY A FORTNIGHT IN HONOUR OF THE NEW GOVERNOR
(NEWS ITEM)

AMATEURS ENTER SEMI-FINALS

Nadkarni Football Tournament

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay Amateurs by far the strongest side in the Nadkarni Cup Tournament had little difficulty in eliminating Globe Sports Club in the quarter finals. They won by two goals to nil.

Bombay Amateurs forwards functioned well and were certainly seen to advantage, but they missed many good scoring opportunities. The outers had the mortification of seeing their passes going abegging on numerous occasions.

Amateurs made sporadic raids from the start and Chand gave them the lead in the opening half through a good movement by V. K Mandon. Midway through the first period V. K. Mandon scored his side's second goal from a corner kick beating Joaquim, Globe's Custodian by the flight of the ball.

In the second half the Globe forwards were trying their level best to be the Amateurs defence, but D. M. Mandon was quite at home in his familiar role as full back. Janki and Sahu were impressive in Globe's attack.

Earlier in the Summersgill Tournament. Reserve Bank S.C. accounted for Hill S.C. "B" by three goals to nil. Sanjiva, Verghese. Thomas neted for the winners.

Parel Soccer

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following are the results of the matches played in the Junior Division of the Harwood League:—

IIIrd Division Harwood League (St. Xavier's College ground): Cosmopolitan 1 (F. Rodrigues), Kohinoor Mills 1 (Dinkar).

Lightning 2 (Leaky, Gotting,) A.S.I. O. St. Francis Goans 2, (M. D'Souza J. D'Souza) Goa Stars 0.

Goan S.C. "C" 4 (H. Fernandes 3 Eddie Correa 1.) Mazagaon Institute 1 (Marquis).

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

G.I.P. Rly. Ground

3-40 p.m. Cosmopolitan S.C. vs. Bombay Metal and Alloys.

4-40 p.m. Blue Young Boys vs. Young Labour S.C.

5-40 p.m. Bombay Stars vs. Dockyard S.C. "C" (IV Div. Harwood League).

St. Xaviers Ground, Parel.

3-40 p.m. G.I.P. "C" vs Asnora Blues.

4-45 p.m. Riders S.C. vs. Bengal Club.

5-45 p.m. Rainbow vs. Colaba New Stars (Indian League).

Cooperage

4-15 p.m. Karnatak Sporting "B" vs Khar Young Boys (Summersgill).

5-30 p.m. Indian Gymkhana vs Burmah Shell (Nadkarni Replay).

HOCKEY

Association Ground

5-30 p.m. St. Stanislaus vs. Little Flower (Viegas Cup-Final Replay).

BILLIARDS

Islam Gymkhana

4 p.m. R. K. Visanji vs. H. Karmally (Snooker).

6 to 8 p.m . A. S. Barret vs K. M. Dalal, (Billiards).

Kanti Shah Betters Two Bombay Records

NIRMALA MERCHANT OUTSTANDING GIRL SWIMMER IN PRANSUKHLAL MAFATLAL ANNUAL AQUATIC GALA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Brilliant individual performance by the Indian Olympic swimmer Kanti Shah, was the highlight of the Fourth Annual Aquatic Gala of the Pransukhlal Mafatlal Hindu Swimming Bath held this evening at their Bath at Chowpatty. Shattering two Bombay Records during the course of the aquatic sports, Kanti monopolised the Men's open events, winning no less than four events, and in addition to establishing new Bombay timings for 200 meters Back Stroke and 400 meters Free Style, he broke the meet records in the two other events that he took part, the 100 meters Free Style and the 100 meters Back Stroke.

Another Bombay record was bettered, when in the 1,500 meters Free Style held earlier in the week M. N. Bhatia nearly clipped off nearly ten seconds off Isaac Mansoor's timing for the same event.

Miss Nirmala Merchant was easily the outstanding swimmer among the girls. She won no fewer than two open races and two events earmarked for girls under 16.

Exhibition diving was performed by two of the Club's best performers T. T. Dand and R. P. Thakkar. In the obstacle race B. S. Chandnani managed to beat many others to win an extremely interesting event.

Mr. Mohanlal N. Mehta, one of the Trustees of the Bath presided and Mrs. Mehta distributed the prizes.

The following were the complete results:—

100 Meters Free Style (Men-Open): K N. Shah 1. M. P. Kapadia 2. Rattansey 3. Time: 1 min. 9.1 secs. (NEW MEET RECORD).

100 Meters Back Stroke (Men-Open): K N. Shah 1. B. S. Chandnani 2. V. H. Harite 3. Time: 1 min. 21.1 secs. (NEW MEET RECORD)

100 Meters Breast Stroke (Men-Open): K. P. Thakkar 1. R. S. Chandnani 2. D. D. Danti 3. Time: 1 min. 33.2 secs.

200 Meters Breast Stroke (Men-Open): R. L. Prabhu 1. K. P. Thakkar 2. P. J. Kapadia 3. Time: 3 min. 20.2 secs.

200 Meters Back Stroke (Men-Open): K. N. Shah 1. B. S. Chandnani 2. K. Rattansey 3. Time 2 min. 53.2 secs. (NEW BOMBAY RECORD).

400 Meters Free Style (Men-Open): K. N. Shah 1 M. P. Kapadia 2. R. S. Chandnani 3. Time: 5 min. 47.2 secs. (NEW BOMBAY RECORD)

1,500 Meters Free Style (Men-Open): M. N. Bhatia 1. R. S. Chandnani 2. L. B. Bhatia 3. Time: 24 min. 31.2 secs. (NEW BOMBAY RECORD)

Plain Diving (Men-Open): K. P. Thakkar (76.7 pts.) First, S. V. Asher (75.1 pts.) Second, M. N. Bhatia (72.2 pts.) Third.

Obstacle Race (Men): B. S. Chandnani 1. K Rattansi 2. S. V. Ashar 3.

4 x 50 Meters Free Style Relay (Men): K. Rattansi's Team (K. Rattansi, M. P. Kapadia, R. N. Kapoor, R. D. Kapoor) FIRST. Time: 2 min. 11.2 secs. (K. N. Shah's Team won the relay but were disqualified for wrong taking-over by one of their swimmers).

100 Meters Back Stroke (Women): Miss Nirmala Merchant 1. Miss N. Mehta 2. Time: 1 min. 57.2 secs.

100 Meters Free Style (Women): Miss Nirmala Merchant 1. Miss Kumud Merchant 2. Mrs. Laxmibai Palicha 3. Time: 1 min. 41 secs.

100 Meters Breast Stroke (Women): Miss Pravina Shroff 1. Miss Nirmala Merchant 2. Mrs. Laxmibai Palicha 3. Time: 1 min. 59.4 secs.

Obstacle Race (Women): Miss K. Bajaj 1. Miss N. Merchant 2.

MR. KANTI SHAH.

4 x 20 Meters Relay (Women): Saroj Thakkar's Team (Saroj Thakkar, Usha Merchant, Kumud Merchant, Kaushalya Bajaj FIRST Time: 1 min. 4 secs.

50 Meters Free Style (Boys 16 and under): Arun Joshi 1. K. N. Sampat 2. Narendra Patel 3. Time: 32.4 secs.

50 Meters Back Stroke (Boys 16 and under): V H. Harite 1. A. D. Joshi 2. K. N. Sampat 3. Time: 38.4 secs.

200 Meters Free Style (Boys 16 and under): Arun Joshi 1. K. N. Sampat 2. S. Paigankar 3. Time: 3 minutes.

25 Meters Back Stroke (Girls 16 and under): Miss Nirmala Merchant 1. Miss Kaushalya Bajaj 2. Miss Sudha Mehta 3. Time: 51.2 secs.

50 Meters Breast Stroke (Girls 16 and under): Miss Pravina Shroff 1. Miss Kaushalya Bajaj 2. Miss Sudha Mehta 3. Time: 53 secs.

50 Meters Free Style (Girls 16 and under): Miss Nirmala Merchant 1. Miss Kumud Merchant 2. Miss Kaushalya Bajaj 3. Time: 44.4 secs.

25 Meters Back Stroke (Boys 13 and under): Prafulla Sheth 1. D. G. Damania 2. Sham Bajaj 3. Time: 24 secs.

25 Meters Free Style (Boys 13 and under): Rohit Engineer 1. Prafulla Sheth 2. D. G. Damania 3. Time: 20.4 secs.

25 Meters Breast Stroke (Boys 13 and under): Rohit Engineer 1. Prafulla Sheth 2. Shyam Bajaj 3. Time: 22.5 secs

Plain Diving (Boys 13 and under): R. Palicha (54.6 pts.) First, S. T. Lalbhai Second, P. S. Kapadia Third.

25 Meters Back Stroke (Girls 13 and under): Kumud Merchant 1. Asha Patel 2. Sudha Patel 3. Time: 30.5 secs.

25 Meters Free Style (Girls 13 and under): Kumud Merchant 1. Minakshi Desai 2. Asha Patel 3. Time: 23.4 secs.

25 Meters Breast Stroke (Girls 13 and under): Pritida Shroff 1. Pramila Danthi 2. Asha Patel 3. Time: 27.1 secs.

20 Yards Free Style (Children): Naresh Merchant 1 Nandkumar Bhatia 2. Jyoti Palicha 3 Time: 19.4 secs.

20 Yards Back Stroke (Children): Naresh Merchant 1. Mukul Palicha 2. Jyoti Palicha 3. Time: 23.4 secs.

20 Yards Breast Stroke (Children): Nandkumar Bhakta 1. Jyoti Palicha 2. Narendra Merchant 3. Time: 18.4 secs.

BOMBAY CITY AND GREYS DRAW

Cordeiro Cup Won By City

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay City won the Cordeiro Cup by virtue of the drawn game with Grey's "A". Both sides shared two goals.

Grey's "A" got to a good start, when in the second minute of play Mrs. Ruby McCarthy banged the ball past Elleen Bamber the City's goalkeeper. Gwen Smyth passed the ball off a free hit.

Greys subjected the City to a series of attacks and it was certain that many more goals would be seen, but Elleen Bamber saved well for the forwards to neutralize this early advantage. Bombay City's backs worked up a smart defence and Miss Freeman and Edwards were the only impressive players for the City. Miss Chisholm put in a good performance in the forward line.

Grey's early advantage was maintained up to the last few minutes of play for the City got a slap goal, when Miss Rodrigues, their centre forward banged a pass from Mrs. Elliot straight into goal. This goal brought victory in the league for the city for a draw brought the desired victory.

The Cordeiro Cup for the Seniors was won by the Bombay City team, the Cordeiro Juniors Cup by Grey's "B" Mrs. Brand distributed the prizes to the winners and runners-up.

The final position in the Senior League of the Cordeiro Cup is as follows:

	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	Pts
Bombay City	2	1	0	0	4	1	3
Bombay Grey's	2	0	0	1	1	1	2
Lusitanians	2	0	1	1	0	3	1

The Junior Division final positions were as follows:—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	Pts
Greys "B'	4	4	0	0	7	0	8
Pansies	4	2	1	1	7	2	5
City "B"	4	1	1	2	1	1	4
St. Xavier's	4	1	2	1	2	5	3
Grey's "C"	4	0	4	0	0	9	0

DR. VIEGAS CUP FINAL

St. Stanislaus And Little Flower Draw

BOMBAY, Saturday.

St. Stanislaus High School held Little Flower High School to a goalless draw in the Final of the Dr. Viegas Cup Tournament. No score was registered.

In the opening half of play Little Flower dictated terms, but in the second period it was St Stanislaus all the way. Both sides have their defence to thank, but the goalkeepers proved to be versatile and if it were not for their smart work many goals may have come the way of the two teams.

At full time as no score was registered, extra time was played and then even St. Stanislaus, who pressed did not strike luck and they now fight the battle again this evening.

"I am convinced that the democracies have no chance of holding Europe against the powerful Soviet armies", says Major-General Chennault in a signed statement issued in Washington recently.

THIRD GLOBAL WAR INEVITABLE

By STEFFAN ANDREWS ★ *Exclusive To "The Bombay Chronicle Weekly"*

MAJ. GEN. CLAIRE L. CHENNAULT believes that a third world war is inevitable when Communism succeeds in swallowing all China.

The former commander of the famous "Flying Tigers" says that China is the key to the question of peace or war and when it disappears behind the Iron Curtain, "war is certain to come".

General Chennault, now retired, sets forth his views as President of the Chinese Civil Air Transport in a signed statement issued by his Washington office.

No Chance Of Holding Europe

"I am convinced, together with other military authorities, that the democracies have no chance of holding Europe against the powerful Soviet armies.

"As long as China remains a free and sovereign nation, a 'menace' at Russia's back door, a strong check could be kept on Soviet desires against Europe", he says.

But, he adds, "that check has now virtually disappeared".

Chennault believes that Americans have been almost purposely confused on the issues of the "China situation" when the only real issue was: "Is Communism being aggressively forced upon a Chinese people who do not want it?"

The answer to that question is a clear-cut 'Yes", Chennault says, adding that the blame for the confusion must rest on men in Washington who misguided our foreign policy.

"I say that American foreign policy has never, in all our history, been so misdirected, so blind or so ineffective as has been the case since the end of World War II.

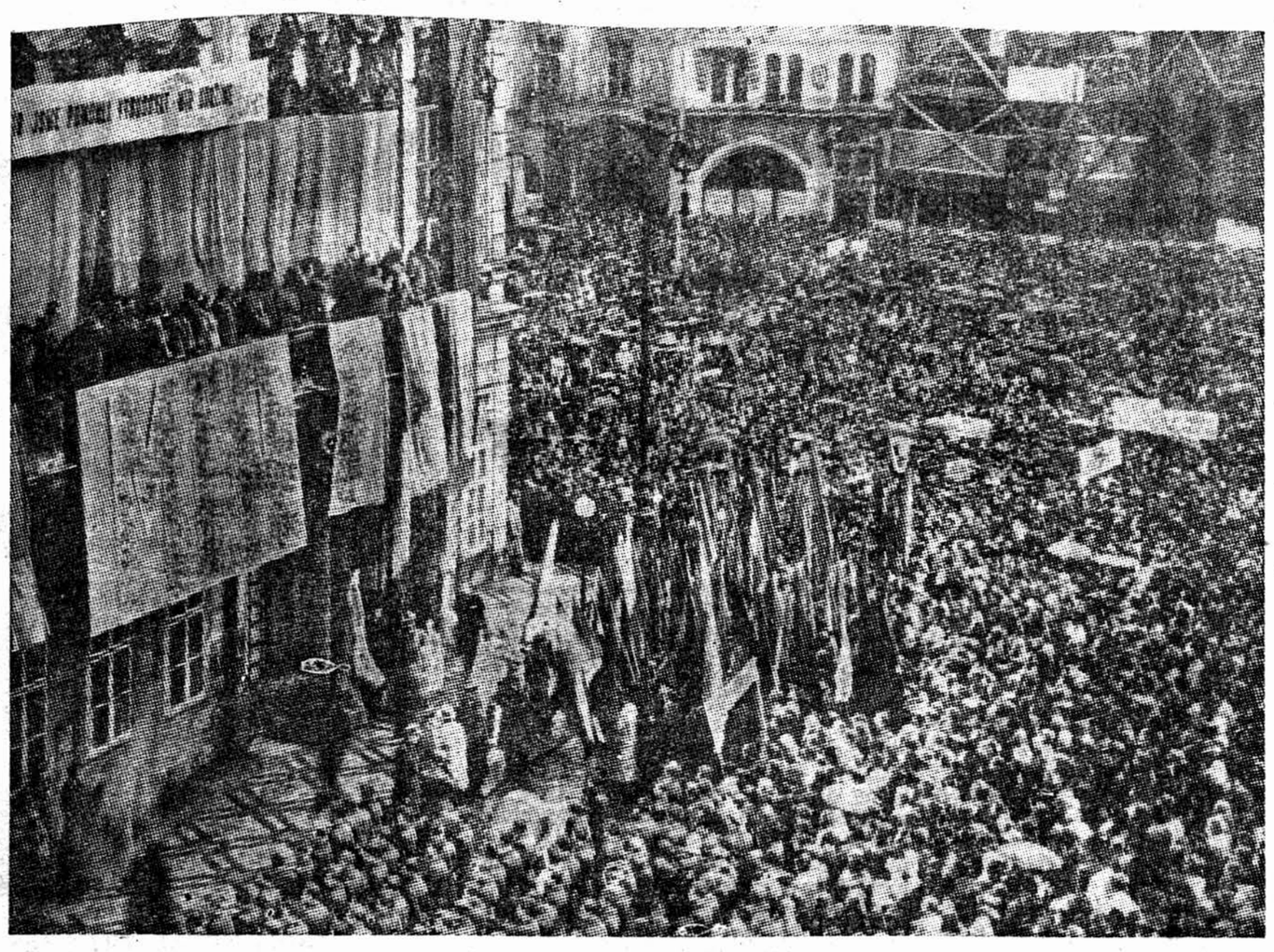
A Monument To Wasted Effort

"To our nation's deepest shame, we have allowed the sacrifices of our men in the war against Japan to become a monument to wasted effort".

Chennault declares that the late President Roosevelt promised China during the war that the United States would fight to preserve a free and increasingly democratic China.

"After the war is won", he quotes Roosevelt as saying "it shall be our aim to aid and maintain that free and United China so that more millions may come to know the advantages of a democracy and a free way of life".

He intimates that it was a "do-nothing" American policy after the war which changed this objective and led to the present unhappy situation in China.



A mass meeting was held in the historic old Town Square of Prague rcently, which was addressed by Mrs. Hodinova, the deputy chairman of theNational Assembly, from the balcony of the Lobkowitz Palace, which was draped with banners containing the word "Peace". Similar demonstrationswere held in other Czech towns.

BATTLE FOR NEUTRALITY

(Continued from page 8)

every indication that America is accepting the responsibility and duties attached to such leadership. "India is being regarded as a natural leader of Asian countries...." The world leadership belongs to America. America passes on the Asian leadership to India. Naturally it is subject to the world leadership of America.

Contradiction Of Ideals

THUS both by circumstances and her own predisposition India is in the American orbit with no small commitment. This is in spite of her declared policy of keeping clear of any power-pressure groups. Thus the reality of our situation in the international line-up flatly contradicts our proclaimed ideal of friendship with all and alignment with none. This is not to question the sincerity of the policy makers of India. Perhaps, they desire what they declare. They, however cannot have it simply for the declaration. Effective desire must show itself in energetic action. What are the implications of the declared fireign policy of India? The aim is to keep out of contending power blocs and exert her influence for averting the crisis and establishing peace. This cannot be done by means of a foreign policy particularly if the foreign policy is developed along traditional lines and in the given context. A foreign policy is an instrument of power politics on the international scale. Therefore, this instrument cannot serve the end which is the antithesis of power politics. If what Pandit Nehru stated as the ideal is to be achieved through our foreign policy it follows that power politics has to be eliminated. This is hardly possible by means of diplomacy. This calls for a thorough reorientation of the entire policy of the Government of India. A hiatus cannot be maintained between foreign policy and home policy if the ideal is to be pursued. You cannot work for eschewing power politics on the international scale without eschewing power politics at home. There is, thus, a case for an integrated consistent policy. If India can set an example at home and press for the adoption of her methods abroad she is bound to carry weight.

That will involve sacrifices. We must begin to think beyond our national boundaries. It might sound very simple but for most people it is one of the most painful things to do. Many economic and political fads will have to be given up.

Economic Position

FOR instance, it may be found that in order to keep out of the scramble for power you have to forego economic arrangements with one of the countries involved and instead to enter into less profitable relations with a lesser country but thereby with great scope for the pursuit of your ideal. Even some kind of a division of labour in the economic field between two or more countries may be desirable from that point of view but therein may be involved our national prejudices. We must boldly stand upto the situation. Then again, this task is so unusual for any government that there is bound to be a lot of trouble on the way. Non-official organisations are better suited for such tasks. The government should try to obtain increasing association of non-official organisations for the furtherance of the necessary outlook. And lastly, I must emphasise, that standing aloof as champion of peace and amity is not at all a wise thing unless the contention is that none else wants peace, which is not true. There are other countries which also desire peace and progress. If they align themselves with a camp it is because that way alone they see the possibility of their self-preservation. Perhaps they are not strong enough to stand out alone. So they have to choose between the two. If an effective third alternative could be developed they may be expected to cast their lot with it. If India can shake off her prejudices and predilections, she can help in the emergence of such a third force. The action which logically should follow from the stated foreign policy of India is one of an energetic endeavour for the creation of such a third force. But the present outlook of the country and of the Government of India itself hold out no promise in that direction. The declared ideal is, indeed, highly desirable. There is, however, nothing to show that it is actually desired. The reality of the situation tells a different tale.

WHEN SAROJINI WROTE TO GURUDEV

(Continued From Page 5)

ours and rhythms of life vibrating to the call of grief or gladness.

Your visit to this sea-borne city (which alas for the moment is afflicted with a dual bankruptcy of both temporal and spiritual wealth has been like a benediction of Beauty and Grace and quickened the hearts and vision of the older and younger generations alike to a renewed response to the loveliness of ideal, and the loftiness of dedicated service in pursuit of those ideals....

Perhaps in the coming years, before you pass with your wonderful presence into the regions of the gods whom you resemble, you will find that your voice has indeed awakened the people to the challenge of judgment and that they will pay the heavy price of freedom for the sake of the Redemption that is always the gift of humanity to itself from its own inner wellsprings of courage and love....Thank you, Poet and Seer! I send you all the salutations due from me to you.... from the Lotus to the Sun!—

SAROJINI NAIDU.

POETRY AND PROPHECY

Hyderabad
Deccan
12th August, 1940.

Greeting to you, Poet in whose verses flow rivers of ancient wisdom and perennial youth, latest among those whom the old mother of learning far away has chosen to honour with the highest tribute in her gift.. We have been reading with infinite delight, your beautiful reply and acklowledgement. It is poetry and prophecy in one.

I do not know how many more years of physical life may be added to your fourscore so richly attained, so superbly sustained, but when your now fragile and delicate body becomes a handful of scented ashes retrieve from the sandalwood pyre—unlike us—you ll still be triumphantly alive and immortal, your words will be the everliving symbol and indeed—reality of you, your very self....

May I thank you or is it the gods that I should thank for the loveliness and enchantment of your genius—Poet whose words have given so exquisite a treasure to the world and in your own words brought honour to India—an exalted service that none but two or three have been able to perform in like measures though in other ways....But your service is unique and inimitable and India in her day of peace will remember and cherish it. Your loving,

SAROJINI NAIDU

P. S.

Padmaja and Leelamani are somewhat unreasonable. They think Oxford should have created an entirely new and superb honour to bestow on you!!

Santiniketan
17/8/40

LIGHT IS WANING

Dear Sarojini,

Your love buoys my heart up but any gift of honour added to those that have already been heaped upon myself oppresses me even when it makes me feel proud. For it brings new chains and responsibilities to my overcrowded days and offers my seclusion to the invasion of the people who in their idle moments have the habit to pry into the lion's cage in the zoo.

Since you met me last the pages of my life's book are fast fading into obliteration and the light from my eyes is waning which compels me to curtail my activities to the thinnest edge of necessity. Only I thank my fate in its miserly dealings it still has kept my mind unmolested. I must stop here hoping that the thanks conveyed in these few lines of mine may not rob my reticence of its fuller homage.

With best love,

RABINDRANATH TAGORE

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by: AKHIL HIND BALAK SANGH BALKAN-JI-BARI

'THE WORLD IN WHICH I WAS BORN HAS GONE'

NEHRU'S TALK TO CHILDREN OF FREE INDIA

BROADCASTING a talk on "Mera Bachpan" (My Childhood) to Indian children overseas in the External Services of All-India Radio recently Prime Minister Nehru said:

"The days of my childhood seem so distant that it is difficult to recall them clearly. It is also difficult to decide when one's childhood ends; sometimes I feel that the days of my childhood are not quite over. I feel this especially when I am amongst children and then I am a child again."

"I did not go to school in India—my school days were spent in England. You know that the world in which I was born has gone. I was born when India was a slave country; you are children of a free country which is a very different thing. In my young days we in India looked to the West for many things including our education and so I was sent to Harrow, a well-known school in England. I was there for quite a long time and enjoyed my stay. I learned a lot there."

"It is good to know one's country but it is just as good to know about other countries and their people. Because children in all countries are alike they should get to know one another; it is only when they grow up that they begin to quarrel. Children play, romp and frolick together without bothering about their separate nationalities That being so, it is good to make friends with children of other lands. It helps us to know something about other countries and to realise that people everywhere are very much alike. We must try to understand them. After all they play the same games and think in the same way and even their etty quarrels seem alike. And so I think it was good for me to have gone abroad for my education."

"I wandered round many countries and met young people of many lands and joined them in play. I enjoyed most games and was very fond of swimming. I don't know how many of you can swim but those of you who canot swim ought to learn to do so because you don't know how much you miss. I also loved riding. I wonder how many of you can ride? I am sure none of you knows much about games played in the snow. There is skating, skiing and tobogganing. They are great fund. You don't have to go to Switzerland for such sport. In India, too we have snow in places like Simla Mussoorie and Kashmir but we don't seem to have cared much for such sports. I hear that such sports are now being organised in Kashmir; this is good because it is such fun for children to play in the snow. You can do so many things with snow—make snowmen, throw snow-balls at one another, skate and roll in the snow. It is cold in the snow but it is good for you. It makes you big and strong. You find that people who live in cold climates enjoy better health than those who live in warmer climes."

* * *

A child asked whether one had to wear a lot of warm clothes to play in the snow. Pandit Nehru replied, "Of course but too much clothing is not good for one. People who wrap woollen scarves round their ears and noses for fear of catching cold appear very pathetic to me."

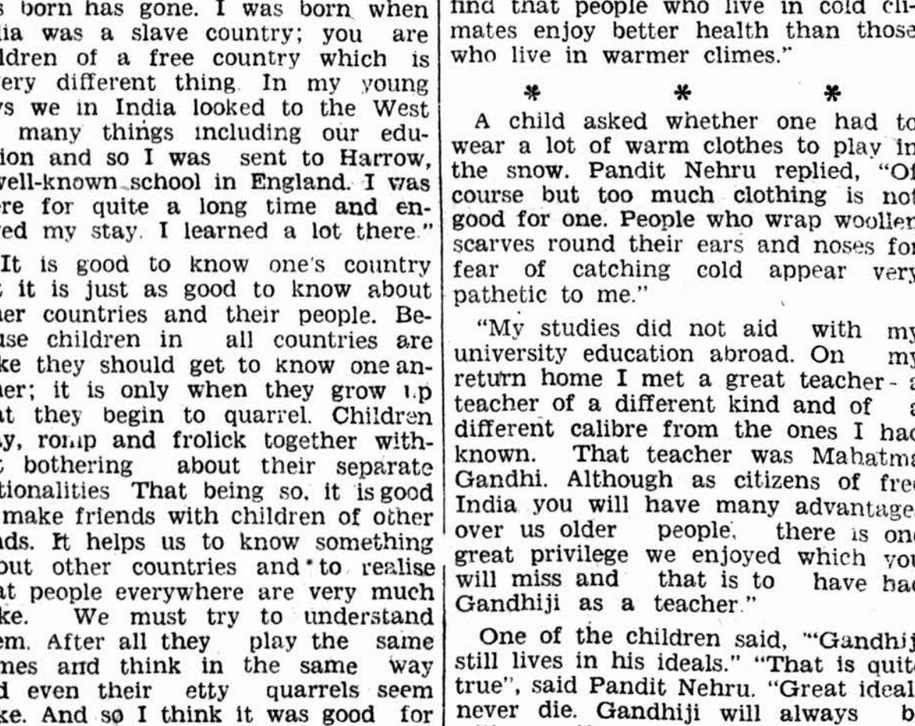
"My studies did not aid with my university education abroad. On my return home I met a great teacher - a teacher of a different kind and of a different calibre from the ones I had known. That teacher was Mahatma Gandhi. Although as citizens of free India you will have many advantages over us older people, there is one great privilege we enjoyed which you will miss and that is to have had Gandhiji as a teacher."

One of the children said, "Gandhiji still lives in his ideals." "That is quite true", said Pandit Nehru. "Great ideals never die. Gandhiji will always be with you if you follow his teachings."

"Now remember tht you are the children of a free India. After some time you will finish your education and you will be grown up and will have to face great tasks. You will be the leaders of this great country and many difficult problems will confront you. How will you tackle them?" The children replied, "As you do." "As I do? That is not much of an answer", said Pandit Nehru. "You should have said that you would do better than me. Always try to do better than we have done. We have yet to make India a great country—great not in size but in the real sense of the word, that is, a country where great men can live and develop." At this stage a child said that America was a great country. "America is a rich country" replied Pandit Nehru, "but a country is not great because it is rich." He asked the children who was the greatest Indian of our time. The children replied "Mahatma Gandhi." Pandit Nehru asked whether Gandhiji was rich or poor. A child said that he was poor. To this Pandit Nehru said, "He was not rich but he was not poor either. He lived a simple life like the poor because he felt that he was one of them. The greatness of a person is

(Continued on Page 24)

PANDIT NEHRU WITH THE CHILDREN IN THE STUDIO



PANDIT NEHRU SIGNING AUTOGRAPHS AT THE END OF THE PROGRAMME.

CONTRACT

Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

NORTH'S two no-trump rebid was more than he had, but it was extremely difficult to find an adequate rebid on his hand. The problem could have been solved before it arose if North had chosen one no-trump as his opening bid. The slam bid was against the odds, for with one ance off the hand, South needed a finesse "and" a favourable break to make 12 tricks. It would be unfair to blame the Blackwood 4-5 no -trump convention when the trouble arose because of North's earlier overbid.

However, not every slam bid that is against the odds actually can be defeated, and this was one which should have been made. That it wasn't was due to the order in which declarer made two plays.

West opened the club ten. North ducked and East took the ace. Deciding that West probably did not have a singleton club, East returned the heart jack; and the queen, king and ace completed the trick. Declarer took the king and ace of trumps, then led a low diamond and successfully finessed dummy's jack. Now South saw a play which is frequently missed. If he threw his losing heart on dummy's third club, he still would need to worry about losing a diamond. If he threw away a diamond, however, he would be able to ruff a third diamond lead. Then, if the suit broke, he could discard his heart on dummy's long diamond.

South, therefore, cashed the king and jack of clubs, discarding a diamond. Alas, the diamonds did not break. Declarer's mistake was that, before making up his mind about his discard, he should have cashed the diamond ace. South couldn't know that the king would fall but he had nothing to lose by finding out before he threw away the queen. Of course, when the king dropped, he could throw his losing heart on the third club and claim the rest.

Neither side vulnerable.
North dealer.

NORTH
♠ K J 9
♡ A 8 4
◇ A J 6 3
♣ K J 7

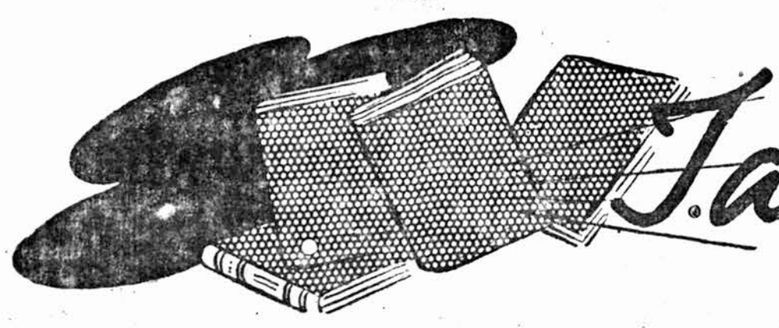
WEST
♠ 5 4
♡ K 9 7 6 3 2
◇ K 2
♣ 10 9 5

EAST
♠ 7 2
♡ J 10
◇ 10 9 5 4
♣ A 8 6 3 2

SOUTH
♠ A Q 10 8 6 3
♡ Q 5
◇ Q 8 7
♣ Q 4

The bidding

North	East	South	West
1 ◇	Pass	1 ♠	Pass
2 N.T.	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
4 ♠	Pass	4 N.T	Pass
5 ♡	Pass	5 N.T	Pass
6 ♡	Pass	6 ♠	All Pass



Talking of Books—

NEW HUXLEY NOVEL 'APE & ESSENCE'

By Roy Campbell

Collected Poems by Richard Aldington (Allen Wingate, 16s)

Fifty Romance Poems by Richard Aldington (Allen Wingate, 10s. 6d.)

Ape and Essence by Aldous Huxley (Chatto and Windus, 7s. 6d.)

Snow Pastures by P. H. Newby (Cape, 9s.)

The Jacaranda Tree by H. E. Bates (Michael Joseph, 9s. 6d.)

The Strange Life of August Strindberg by Elizabeth Sprigge (Hamish Hamilton, 15s.)

RICHARD Aldington shares with two other British men of letters, Thomas Hardy and D. H. Lawrence, the rare distinction of being equally good as a novelist and a poet, but his achievements purely as a scholar and a historian would merit a considerable reputation on their own. This vast erudition, which he wears with easy grace, does not in any way impair his creative verve. His life of the Duke of Wellington, one of the most reliable which has been written, and his delightful biographical sketches, such as that of the eccentric and lovable naturalist, Waterton, though implemented with a wealth of technical, military and scientific detail, are as readable as light fiction.

Richard Aldington's poems and novels first attracted wide attention during and after World War 1, when his novels, THE DEATH OF A HERO, and THE COLONEL'S DAUGHTER, made a deep impression; as a poet he was one of the first two of three writing in English to break away from the conventions of rhyme and metre during the first two decades of this century. But, unlike the other poets who have since discarded the old forms, he did so to embrace stricter forms. With Ezra Pound, Amy Dowell, Helen Doolittle F. S. Flint and many others, all of whom, except the first, have been almost forgotten, he was one of a group called the "imagists." His own work, even 35 years ago, was remarkable with the early work of Ezra Pound (who developed along different lines) his earliest poems remain as freshly readable today in their accepted respectability as when they first erupted as a daring innovation.

This shows that there was more in them than more novelty according to the fashion, which is the shortest way to the scrap-heap. Aldington's COLLECTED POEMS (Allen Wingate, 16s.) have been published at the same time as a volume of his translations from mediaeval Provencial, French, and Italian poets, entitled FIFTY ROMANCE POEMS (Allen Wingate, 10s. 6d.). The former contains the work of the last 35 years, his powerfully realistic War poems of 1914-1918 and his passionate and tender love poems of the present day.

Cheerful Writer

Unlike most modern poets, Aldington is not pessimistic or bitter. This is perhaps because he has really experienced life, which tastes much better at first-hand when one experiences it as a soldier, as a lover, or even as a pauper, than if one experiences it at second-hand from books or pictures; then it can become really depressing and terrifying. The reason why most of our writers find it so it that they have experienced it rather in the library, than in the street, rubbing shoulders with their fellow-men.

Perhaps another reason why Aldington is such a cheerful writer, in spite of his grim realism and his apparently complete irreligion, is that there is a kind of solar latinity in his outlook. Though he is an Anglo-Saxon by birth, he is a Mediterranean at heart, both by education and inclination, and that is why, when translating, as he does in his FIFTY ROMANCE POEMS, a Provencal like Vidal, he can render not only the literal sense of his poetry but also the lyrical spirit of his work. We should like to see him try his hand at some of the more modern Provencaux and Catalans, such as Mistral, d'Arbaud, Aubanel, and Verdaguer, who, owing to the fact that so few people can read their languages, comparatively unknown, in spite of their stature.

For many years now Aldington has lived in Provence and both the sunshine and the landscape of that lovely country live naturally in his English verse as in the French and Provencal of the native poets.

New Huxley Novel

A new Aldous Huxley novel is always a considerable event. Huxley is as bewildered by the civilization which, along with Wells and Shaw and others, he has helped to bring about—as a primitive African native would be if he were suddenly dumped in the middle of Broadway. We know from H. G. Wells himself in his last books that he despaired finally of the progress in which he believed, and which he had preached so dogmatically. Shaw is luckier; though he has lived a long time, the Utopia of his daydreams is a bit too fantastic, and he may never have his heart broken by seeing most of his dreams come true as Wells did. Huxley's reaction to the pseudo-scientific world, of which he was once one of the prophets, is frantic stampede from reality. He has gone to learn Buddhism, not where it could be studied most profitably, in the East, the region where it flourishes, but as far as it is possible to get from its cradle and its home—in the Far West itself, at the very capital and shrine of all make-believe, Hollywood.

His latest book, APE AND ESSENCE (Chatto and Windus, 7s. 6d.), is full of the contempt, disgust, and hatred which he feels for his fellow-men whenever he puts his head out of his ivory tower far enough to get a telescopic view of ordinary mortals. This hatred is his driving force. It makes him write great power. He is never so happy as when he is mortifying the flesh (other people's if possible).

Like its predecessor, BRAVE NEW WORLD, Huxley's new novel is about the future, which he says, will continue to get worse and worse because "the fruits of the ape-mind, the fruits of the monkey's presumption and revolt, are hate and increasing restlessness and a chronic misery tempered only by frenzies more horrible than itself." This book is written in one of the horrible frenzies he describes. As a spectacle of sheer brute-force like a gorilla shaking its cage, it is unforgettable. He depicts the society of the future, a few generations, hence, seen through the eyes of a comparatively normal person, who, somehow, gets left out of the general upheaval (in an out of the way corner of the world) while elsewhere civilization disintegrates under the shock of atomic and bacteriological warfare.

There is no doubt that Huxley gets the more inspired the more he gives rein to his hatred.

Humorous Work

Two other novels of rare interest which have appeared recently are the SNOW PASTURES by P. H. Newby (Cape, 9s.) and THE JACARANDA TREE by H. E. Bates (Michael Joseph, 9s. 6d.). Mr. Newby is a new phenomenon in English fiction. He combines the mathematical calculation of a Henry James with a dynamic energy of his own. In SNOW PASTURES one gets the feeling that a Jamesian theorem is being worked out by somebody with the fire and passion of a D. H. Lawrence.

Some of Mr. Newby's early stories were about Egypt, a country where the extremes of the most fantastically unusual and the most flatly commonplace form inseparable parts of the same whole. Mr. Newby's mind resembles that curious country, even when the scene shifts here to the familiar life and landscape of England and Wales. It was a feature of his former book, MARINER DANCES, that the unexpected and the inconsequential rubbed shoulders on an equal footing with the commonplace, but this was never detrimental to the effects of shock and surprise, on the contrary it seemed to enhance them just as the interest of the Sphinx and the Pyramids is enhanced by their uninteresting surrounding.

It is his knowledge of how to balance the contradictory elements in his work that makes Mr. Newby a master of the tactics of surprise. There is something in the eagerness of his actual manner of telling the story that grips one's attention throughout. SNOW PASTURES is more mature than MARINER DANCES, and far more complicated. Almost every character in the book quarrels at some time with every one of the other characters, and is afterwards reconciled to him or her. As for sheer humour, there is enough in this book to have justified its existence as a purely humorous work—but it is much more than that.

Poetical Prose

H. E. Bates is a writer with a longer established reputation than P. H. Newby. He writes prose of a highly poetical quality, yet it is excellently suitable to the theme of high-voltage action which he chooses in THE JACARANDA TREE. The story concerns the evacuation of Burma by British civilians in front of the Japanese invasion. It is a thrilling tale of a highly exciting episode in the history of the British Commonwealth, and it is better done than anything attempted on similar lines by Kipling or Conrad.

The Strindberg centenary, which has been celebrated in England by the revival of his plays both on the radio and the stage, has also brought us one of the very best biographies of that fascinating personality Strindberg himself, who is more dramatically interesting than any of the characters he created. THE STRANGE LIFE OF AUGUST STRINDBERG (Hamish Hamilton, 15s.) by Elizabeth Springge is an extremely lucid and impartial account of one of the most complicated and stormy dramas which have ever involved a single human personality. It will probably remain the standard life of Strindberg in English.

WHITEHOUSE, EXPENSIVE 'ONE-MAN PRISON'

(Continued from Page 7)

for 10 dollars by the Association of American Railroads, is for the President's exclusive use. When he travels in it, he pays only the exact number of train fares riding in it.

A Presidential trip, however, costs the railroads ten of thousands of dollars in extra precautions, disrupted schedules and stand-by crews. The Magellan gets the best of service.

Actual upkeep runs only about 500 dollars a year, however. The Railroads make any minor repairs without charge. Higher charges are billed to the White House, which had to pay 138 dollars for one repair job on the West Coast last September.

In addition to these major conveniences, the President enjoys many facilities and services which the private citizen would find expensive in the aggregate.

He has the use of quarters at the submarine base at Key West, FLA., which he visits frequently, and a lavish retreat in the near-by Catoctin mountains, which he uses rarely.

He uses the White House swimming pool, built for President Roosevelt by popular contribution.

He sees private motion pictures in the White House movie projection rooms.

Free Medical Care

He enjoys free medical care. Brig. Gen. Wallace H. Graham, on the army payroll, is stationed full time at the White House to guard the President's health. In addition, the President may use without cost the facilities of the service hospitals, in event of emergency.

He gets free haircuts, although not necessarily by choice. John Mays, a White House doorkeeper, has been clipping Presidential locks since the Wilson Administration and he is quite adamant about this prerogative.

The President may use any of the White House fleet of cars, maintained by the Government. A number of the cars are assigned to his secretaries and aides. There are about a score of these automobiles. White House Press spokesmen are vague about the exact number.

He receives gifts by the yard, pound and gallon, as friendly Americans shower him with choice local products

He may even sit on his new balcony and contemplate the evergrowing splendor of his coveted penitentiary.

JAIPUR

(Continued from page 4)

to the eastward of the city. The gorge is crowded from top to bottom with tanks and temples and places for accommodation of devotees and pilgrims. The crest of the ridge is about 350 feet above the plain and near the top on the projecting rocky platform stands the famous temple dedicated to the Sun God. Though the structure is not an imposing one, it affords an advantageous spot from which to view the city in the evening. From the top a fine spring which does not fail even in the driest season gushes forth from the ever sacred Gomukh and feeds quite a large number of tanks. Every year a procession marches forth with the Sun God in a chariot and this is considered to be one of the best scenes to be witnessed in picturesque Jaipur.

An Ancient Capital

Amber, the ancient capital of Jaipur, is about five miles northwards from the city. Lying majestically on a ring of hills, Amber stands as a fitting memorial to the past glory of the Rulers of old. The palace here possesses some perfect marble tracery, a mirror-mosaic room and excellent frescoes which deserve a close inspection and appreciation. The Diwani-khas is more or a less a replica of the audience halls built by Shah Jehan at Agra and Delhi. Just near the main gateway to the palace is the famous shrine of Shila Mata, the presiding deity of the Jaipur House. On the north-west foot of the palace is the Jagat Shiromaniji's temple associated with one of India's greatest saints, Mira Bai. It is here that important religious ceremonies on auspicious occasions of a Ruler's installation and marriage are celebrated.

Sanganer is an old town at a distance of seven miles from Jaipur city towards the south. Like all old Rajput cities Sanganer is surrounded by a high wall with a number of strong gateways. Here there are beautiful temples and palaces. The principal place of interest in Sanganer in the 11th century and which in excellence of artistic work and finish, is considered next to the world-famous Dilwara Temples at Mount Aby.

Let us talk it over—

Apart from the thousands working in the city's mills and factories, the number of women otherwise employed will easily run into several hundreds. And yet their attendance at the sub-committee meeting of the Bombay Mahila Sangh called to put forward the grievances and demands of 'women in employment' was so poor that it left one gaping!

I was eagerly looking forward to the meeting since the day a friend had told me about it, and with good reasons too. For, nearly two years ago when the first Conference of 'Women In Employment' was called under the auspices of the Bombay branch of the A.I.W.C. it had created great hopes. It drew record attendance of women of all communities throughout the three-day session and more heartening was the enthusiasm with which women doctors, pleaders, teachers clerks typists etc. participated in the debate.

Great and many are the changes the country has undergone since then calling for greater contribution from women in its progress. The Government also has left open almost all the avenues of employment for women. But when they actually take up work many unforseen difficulties face them. They have nevertheless to carry on for pecuniary reasons. They cannot afford to chuck the job howsoever unsatisfactory the working conditions may be because there are others, perhaps more needy persons, ready to step into their shoes. This sort of competition cheapens 'labour' and affects their morale. They take no pride in their work nor do they give their best to it. Ultimately the interest of Society suffers.

The authorities have come to realise this fact and are therefore trying to create better conditions of work. But these attempts fall so short of the demand that they are like mere sops. Matters are no better in the case of the white collar labour whose ranks are not yet properly organised like those of the proletariat. Women who form a small minority among the former should realise the strength that lies in unity and make the best use of every opportunity for organising their forces. Then alone can they hope to get their grievances redressed.

But if they continue to be apathetic towards their own interests they will have to keep on sulking and that is hardly a condition making for happiness. There is more to it than that. The problem has a bearing on wider issues. Discontented women cannot attain efficiency in work. Naturally they will have proved themselves unworthy of the chance given to them—after so many centuries—of playing their part on par with man. In the end if Society relegates them to the old position of being shadows of men they shall have to thank themselves for such fate!

* * *

Now a few words about what actully transpired at the meeting. Discussion on the two resolutions disapproving the increase in the fees of the higher standards of Primary Schools and the limit put on the number of private tuitions to be taken up by the Secondary School teachers was refreshing inasmuch as it showed that women are quickk to see the human aspect of a seemingly materialistic problem. The speaker did plump for improved scales of pay to teachers but not at the cost of the pupils who have to give up education because of the prohibitive fees demanded from them.

The soution suggested was that the rich and capitalists be taxed heavily in order to finance Government's schemes of improving the standard of education. This is fair for those who make money on the strength of the poor should not grudge while giving it back to them in another form. there s no question of propagating any 'isms as the President of the Mahila Sangh tried to emphasise. At the same time one cannot but doubt the propriety of passing a resolution on the police firing at Erangaon. What has that to do with the employed women's conference? There are more competent bodies to decide whether the firing was justified or not. Institutions meant for safeguarding limited interests should not dabble in politics because with that comes in party politics.....

—Leela

Miss Rosemary Miller, 20-year old daughter of P. C. John Miller, for 24 years a member of the police received special permission from the Home Secretary to become a member of the police force. She has started her training at Warrington Police College. The young s imit for entry to the police force is normaly 22 years of age. Looking very smart in her new uniform. Miss Miller is seen saluting during her first days of training.

Tips For The Housewife

To keep some quantity of borax ready at hand is very useful. Borax powder has a thousand and one uses, right from softening water for cooking to washing clothes and cleaning wounds.

* * *

As A Cleanser

Make a solution of borax in hot water. Allow to cool and then wash your china in it. The dirt and greese will disappear easily and the crockery will glisten bright new. For cleaning floors also borax is very good as it acts as a disinfectant by killing virmin. If you sprinkle borax powder under cupboards and bookshelves, pestering insects will disappear.

* * *

Antiseptic

Solution of borax may be used with advantage for washing children's hair. It can be used for washing open wounds and also for gargling in conditions of sore throat. As a moutwash it is beneficial to the teeth and gums.

It is effective water softner. If used for cooking purposes it preserves the vitamins in the foodstuffs. The use of soda for cooking greens and vegetables is not desirable though it helps to retain the fresh look. Soda destroys the vitamins which we need.

* * *

Glycerine

The use of glycerine as an astringent is wellknown. But it can also be used effectively for removing obstinate fruit stains on clothes where petrol has failed to give the desired results. It is made use of for removing accumulated wax in the ear. Put a few drops in the ear on two successive nights and then wash the ear with syringe. It gives wonderful relief if used when suffering from paroxysms of coughing. Add a little quantity to 2 ounces of hot water and give it to the patient.

London To New York In Two Hours

POTENTIALITIES OF THE SUPERSONIC PLANE OF TOMORROW

By C. H. Aldred

AERONAUTICAL experts are predicting that within the next decade supersonic passenger aircraft will be covering the distances between London and New York in two hours. Today, aeronautical engineers are working for speeds of 1,000 to 2,500 miles per hour. Just how near they are to their goal is a closely-guarded secret, but what is common knowledge is the fact that aircraft have already been built which can exceed the speed of sound — about 750 m.p.h. at sea level.

Research Work

At the moment both the British and American governments are financing extensive research on aircraft to fly at supersonic speeds. It is believed that Russia, too, has developed a jet-propelled plane capable of flying faster than sound and that the Soviet Union is carrying out research on similar lines.

There are a number of problems confronting aerodynamicists, however, before Londoners can think of taking a day-return tickets to New York. One important factor which must be satisfactorily overcome is the shock wave phenomenon. When a plane approaches the speed of sound successive shocks tend to shake it to pieces. These shocks are enormous sound waves which build up into a wall of compression and are capable of producing complete disintegration. The danger speed for this phenomenon is between 650 and 850 m.p.h. and it is vitally important that the aircraft should pass through this danger zone before it is seriously affected by the vibrations.

In this speed zone any inaccuracies in design or construction of an aircraft will manifest themselves immediately. Even the slightest error in streamlining could create a resistance which would prevent the aircraft from increasing speed — a defect which might result in vibrations building up and destroying the aircraft.

Just how sensitive an aircraft is to any additional vibration in this speed zone was witnessed some time ago in America. A test pilot flying a jet fighter made the fatal error of firing his guns whilst he was approaching the speed of sound. The rapid explosions of the guns together with the eddies of gases from the gun muzzls caused the whole plane to disintegrate. On another occasion an insect was squashed on the wing of a jet fighter as the plane was taking off. This minute defect on a highly-polished surface was sufficient to cause a notable resistance to the air flow when the plane was approaching the speed of sound. Fortunately the pilot sensed that something was wrong, otherwise there may have been fatal results.

Effect Of Friction

Another problems which aerodynamicists must solve is the effect that friction of the air has upon aircraft. When a body travels through the air at a speed in excess of 1,000 miles an hour, a considerable amount of heat is generated by this friction. On one particular type of jet fighter plane it has been observed that there is a temperature increase of 20 degrees Fahrenheit at 350 miles an hour. And it is estimated that at 650 miles an hour this temperature increases by 60 degrees. At a speed of 2,500 miles an hour it is estimated that the plane's outer bodywork would register about 1,100 degrees of heat.

This provides a ticklish problem for the aerodynamicist, but o one doubts that it will eventually be mastered. Th answer may lie in asbestos-lined heat resistant steel skin or in the use of refrigeration units. Fortunately it is a problem which can be worked out in the laboratory without risk of endangering the lives of good engineers and pilots. Probably the most instrumental tools in solving the problem will be the giant, high-velocity wind tunnels. One of these contraptions recently constructed, is capable of generating windstreams of nearly twice the speed of sound. From the knowledge gained by experimentation with models in these wind tunnels may come the supersonic plane of tomorrow.

'THE WORLD IN WHICH I WAS BORN HAS GONE'

(Continued from page 22)

m asured not by his possessions but by the nobility of his character. Mahatma Gandhi was a great man with a noble mind. He was not only the greatest man in India but also in the world."

* * *

"We have a task before us—of making our country great by rooting out the evils that exist by wiping out poverty and by providing an opportunity to every one to develop his personality. Every child in this country should have the opportunity of a proper education. What should have the country but also with other countries. What should you learn? To live and work in harmony, not only in our own country bu talso with other countries. That is the great lesson which Gandhi-ji has taught us. We have no quarrel with any nation." Pandit Nehru paused a little and then added, "When children grow up they begin to quarrel with one another. Isn't it a pity that grown-ups can't live together happily and peacefully as children do?"

JOIN BALKAN-JI-BARI

Pandit Jawaharial Nehru blessed the Balkan-ji-Bari recently, and appreciated its technique of "keeping children as happy as possible and allowing them to develop by themselves. He said that he would be glad himself to be in the Balkan-ji-Bari.

Everyone is most welcome to join this Great Brotherhood. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada Gulistan," Khar, Bombay 21 —JAI HIND!

ART NOTES

By V.G. Vyas.

Pure And Applied Music—Wide Range Of Applicability—Task Before The Government—Music For Military March—National Commission's Approach To Art—Future Of Indian Film.

FEMALE CHAURI-BEARER, PROBABLY A YAKSHI. DIDARGANJ, PATNA. IT IS A WORK OF ART OF THE PRE-MAURIYAN PERIOD.

PRACTICAL applicability, is an aspect of art which is generally lost sight of in the enthusiasm for the cultural regeneration of India. The fact that fulfilment of some definite purpose in life is the very 'raison d'etre' of every art is best illustrated by the classical music. This art has survived through ages, because it was deeply rooted in life.

APPLIED MUSIC.

Music was a medium of devotion and one of the items in worship. It was exploited as a means of delectation in the court and drawing room. On auspicious and festive occasions its presence was considered to be indispensable. It had formed a back-ground to arts like dance and drama. Besides its use for specific purposes, music had functioned as a vitalising force in the life of the average individual.

Alap was the pure type of music as it had no words in it, and yet it also had some purpose to fulfil, especially in the concert hall. The applied type was a synthesis of the melodic pattern and poetic composition. Having words fixed on the notes, this type had entered life at numerous points. Every mode hade its emotional constitution, its hour in the day and season for rendering it.

The purposes, to which music was applied, can be broadly classified as religious, social and technical. Modes intended for different occasions and purposes had their own characteristics. Some of them were rendered only in particular talas. Poetic wordings were always fully significant. Morning songs could not be mistaken for those for the evening. Compositions for the seasons of spring and monsoon were distinguished by their poetic content as well as tunes.

SPECIALISED FORMS

Music had imparted variety and vitality to every festival or social function with which it was linked. The emphasis was, as a rule, placed on the appropriateness of its quality, so that it could remain in consonance with the purpose which it was called upon to fulfil. No occasion implied singing or playing anything and everything or rendering music in any set style. The integration of music in life according to such a plan had led to the development of its various specialised forms.

The temple was the source of organ, dissemcnation and progress of music. Several saints who were poets, had resorted to music as the sole medium for the attainment of liberation. In the North of India, what should be appropriately styled as devotional music, still continues to fulfil, here and there, the religious purpose. Although it is of high classical order and a source of the origin of the subsequent schools, it has to struggle for its survival, while the movement for the revival of music, dance and drama is proceeding apace.

Next to the temple, the court was a centre of applied music and a precursor to the modern concert-hall. Although music did not emerge as a speciality for the court and later on for the concert-hall, the vocalists had found ample scope in both for the development of the technique of singing. In the early years the court music did not differ much in quality from its forerumners—the temple music. The elaboration of the technique was, however—the only and chief point of difference. In the new set-up of states, music has begun to lose its anchorage in the court.

IN DANCE AND DRAMA

Specialised compositions for festivals like the birth-day of Lord Krishna and Dassera and for the celebration of seasons especially the spring are still available in a very large number in the Hindustani system. Vocalists, who know the technique of rendering them, are still there; but on account of the ignorance of the people, such functions are observed without any music or with the routine quality which is provided in the concert-hall or on the radio.

Music—vocal and instrument—was one of the essentials of the technique of dance and drama. The song, that was sung, was also danced and interpreted in the symbolic gesture—language of the classical dance. Tunes and talas heard in the concert-hall had their applicability to dance as well. Such a classic dance tradition still continues to be almost unimpaired in the South. In the North, music is taken by amateurs merely as a mechanical accompaniment to dance. In the generation of new dancers there are "exponents" whose knowledge of music is meagre. The fashionable modern theatre is out to eliminate music from drama. If dance and drama have shown disregard to music, the Indian film has assigned a prominent place to it, though not to its right type.

MAGNITUDE OF THE TASK

Purely instrumental music was closely associated with certain auspicious functions and processions. It had played its necessary role also in military organisation. The chowghada is more prominent among its relics. The brass band, which enjoys popularity in a larger measure, has proved to be a powerful rival of the typically Indian instruments. Although instrumental music is indispensable for certain purposes, it is left to follow its own course; it is nobody's concern.

Music is generally taken today in the sense of the performance in the concert hall and of radio programme. Conversely stated its range of applicability has been narrowed down to the concert and radio programme. Music—vocal and instrumental—which is still a feature of several activities of life has no place in the revivalistic movement. The average vocalist, who is in most of the cases, the popular khyal singer in Northern India is indifferent to the values of the special types of applied music. If he is called upon to attend functions and institutions outside the concert hall, he rarely serves anything beyond his usual stock-in-trade—the khyal singing is a set style.

The Government has evinced keen interest in the progress of music. It has established an academy at Lucknow and has assigned a place to music in the Indian National Commission and is contemplating to found a National Cultural Trust in whose scope music will be included. But the sphere of the official plan is not likely to extend to the role of music in dance, drama, film, festivals and auspicious occasions and to bands and folk music. If the Government takes in and reorganisation of a widely distributed art like music, it should think of this art in terms of the applicability and special types of the latter. The partial revival will ultimately kill much that has survived.

MUSIC FOR MARCHES

Here is a demand for applied music India's Commander-in-Chief has offered twelve prizes of Rs. 50 each to the best composers of songs suitable for adaptation for military march music. The conditions for the entrees are these. Tunes should be set to simple Hindustani words. They should be capable of orchestral rendering and particularly playable on military brass bands.

The composition is a test of the resources and abilities of musicians. The Army Headquarters will set up a committee of experts to adjudge the twelve best songs, and the Committee's decision will be deemed to be final and binding. The authorities should select, for the personnel of the Committee, musicians whose fund of tunes and talas is large and who are conversant with various styles and schools of music including folk music. The Government of India ought to have adopted a similar procedure for the selection of a National Authem.

AMATEURIST APPROACH.

The Cultural Sub-Commission of the Indian National Commission for co-operation with the UNESCO is reported to have considered certain subjects in its first meeting. Among them was the possibility of obtaining microfilm copies of valuable manuscripts about India from abroad. This would form something like a long-range plan: but the sub-commission could not see its way to recommend, to the Government, the immediate necessity of securing film records of the technique of dance and music of the various classical schools from accredited hereditary exponents. Perhaps the members of the Sub-commission were too deeply absorbed in amateurish dance-recitals to pay any attention to real masters.

A suggestion was placed before the Sub-commission to hold a convention of artists, including dancers, musicians etc. with a view to evolving a central body. A single central body representing all arts is undesirable and impracticable. The Sub-commission ought to have taken particular notice of the fact that the All-India Association of Fine Arts which is one of its members is a central body of arts like painting and sculpture and, therefore, fulfils its requirements so far as such arts are concerned.

In its enthusiasm for the unity and organisation of artists, the Sub-commission has failed to take stock of the entire art world. There are, all over the country, hereditary artists—painters, sculptors, architects, dancers and musicians, but they are not counted as artists. Has the sub-

WOMAN BATHING UNDER A WATER FALL. IT IS A WORK OF ART OF THE 2ND CENTURY A.D.

commission taken any notice of such artists and thought of organising them? The sub-commission will probably continue the modern art movement which looks upon India's hereditary artists as craftsmen and professionals.

FILM-INQUIRY.

The Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, Mr. R. R. Diwakar recently announced in Calcutta that the Government of India was considering the appointment of a Cinema Inquiry Committee for thorough examination of the film industry from all points of view. Such an inquiry will presumably include censorship in its scope. There is a widespread demand for the improvement in the quality of the Indian film, but the same will not be satisfied by censorship alone. Mr. Diwakar said, the other day, at Madras that the film should play in role of the educator, instructor and entertainer.

The development of the film to such a height in India demands something constructive and positive besides censorship. For the purposes of inquiry the Government should treat censorship and allied measures independently of trade problems. The Government should also consider the advisability of appointing an advisory body and of formulating some positive standards for film-production.

Before any Cinema Inquiry Committee is set up, Parliament has passed an important Bill for amending the Cinematograph Act. Under the provisions of this Bill, Children under eighteen years of age will be restrained from attending the shows of horrific, sexy and crime films. The Bill

(Continued on Page 27)

Our Delhi Letter *From Our Correspondent*

Need For Axe At The Centre

Big decline in India's Sterling Balance, by Rs. six hundred Crores in twelve months, a deficit of Rs one hundred crores in India's balance of payments; ten-day meeting of the Standing Finance Committee, commencing here from May 6 to consider the Economy Committee's report and a decision to open more Employment Exchanges in Bihar are the highlights of weekly budget of New Delhi news. To appraise the position correctly let me quote the able and well-informed Financial correspondent of the Statesman. He recently observed as follows:

"The announcement that, for the time being, India has, temporarily, exhausted her dollar purchasing rights with the International Monetary Fund by drawing a further sum of seven and a half million dollars serves to emphasise the now certainly unfavourable trend of country's balance of payments. With the exception of an occasional ministerial or official allusion to an obviously unpleasant topic, there is, however, very little recognition on the part of general public of the deteriorating balance of payment position."

Tight Money Market

Soundings on all levels do not indicate a happy position of India's finances. The position of balance of payments indicates that India has already partly drawn the 1949 moiety from the British Government and shall largely have to adjust her imports to her foreign exchange earnings. Unless India is accommodated by the International Monetary Fund, she not only cannot draw additional dollars from the Fund, but shall have to repay her short term loan. The position of her borrowings from the International and Import and Export Banks remains fluid and may largely be determined by the outcome of the London Conference, now in session. The position of borrowings in the home market still remains highly problematical. Instead of borrowing, India has been buying her own securities to support their prices. Money seems to have evaporated from the market. And although it is committed to bring down prices, every decision announced by the Government raises price level. It may be mentioned in passing that the general strike in the Railways was not abandoned, but postponed on the understanding that price level in the course of next months would be substantially reduced. The common man is not interested in the theories of inflation. He is interested in the results, which, so far, are not very encouraging. There shall be surprise, if they were otherwise.

Soaring Expenditure

The corner stone of the anti-inflation policy was the postponement of avoidable expenditure. Is the opening of eleven District Employment Exchanges an urgent and unavoidable project?

The Education Ministry, in disregard of the balance of payment position, has resumed the scheme of foreign scholarships.

The Economy Committee have suggested that the grant of scholarships to foreigners should have a ceiling of Rs 1.5 lakhs a year. The Ministry wants six lakhs.

The Economy Committee has recommended the abolition of cultural attaches in India's foreign embassies.

The Economy Committee has recommended a ceiling of six lakhs of rupees a year for patronage in all subjects other than scientific and technical studies. The Ministry regards this as an extremely retrograde step."

"The recommendation of the Economy Committee that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting should handle Educational Films", says the Ministry, "again shows a failure to understand the nature and purpose of audio-visual education."

As for the Committee's recommendation that the proposal for an Archaeological Museum should be held over, the Ministry proposes to build up a small skeleton staff for looking after the art collections already acquired.

The Committee's recommendation that powers and duties regarding the Chief Commissioners' Provinces should be delegated to the Chief Commissioners cannot be accepted: says the Ministry.

The Committee's recommendation about the abolition of staff of officers in the United Kingdom and the United States, likewise is rejected by the Ministry.

In the present stage of country's backwardness, says the Ministry, the Economy Committee's recommendation that the Information Bureau should be reorganised so as to serve as a purely information agency, cannot be accepted.

The Economy Committee's recommendation that the Higher technical Institutes should devote themselves to subjects for which facilities are not available elsewhere, is also rejected.

Centre's Commitments

The Ministers in reality are acting as mere heads of the departments. Their own department must expand, must be boomed at any case. They admit that Agriculture, Education Health and Labour are Provincial subjects, but they assert that the election commitments of the Congress can only be implemented by doling out money to the Provinces by the Centre. Employment is a Provincial subject. The Economy Committee has recommended the transfer of the Employment Exchanges to the Provinces. And while the matter is subjudice, the Labour Minister has announced the opening of new exchanges in his own Province. Take it for me. He will have his way by having employment declared as concurrent subject under the new constitution.

The Food crisis has given a fresh lease of life to this organisation, set up in the name of making India self-sufficient in food.

Let me cite a few cases to show how Centre's commitments are increased. The Health Ministry has set up a Committee to enquire into the state of municipal finances and the Education Ministry has set up a University Commission. The Works Ministry has called for detailed information in regard to the Provincial plans for river development, including the financial assistance they require from the Centre. The Provinces may not even be thinking of the central assistance, but the Ministers are anxious to dump the Central aid on the Provinces.

Finances, Down

The financial position has been on the downgrade plane for over a year. The post of administration has mounted up to breaking limits. More taxes are added to war time burden of taxation. The burden of taxation and cost of living is crushing the common man, who is groaning.

Language controversy, Linguistic Provinces and Provincial nationalism further delude the masses. Side by side, New Delhi has a daily round of evening and dinner parties, art exhibitions, and dance recitals; all in the name of India's culture, which a hungry man does not understand.

The Finance Minister was wise and honest. He made no provision for economy in his budget. He knew his colleagues and he also knew the Members of Parliament. And yet country's finances are his responsibility. He will be hauled up if the financial crisis breaks this country.

It is a pity that the Finance Minister fell into the trap of consulting the Standing Committees. In the last analysis, the responsibility lies with the Cabinet. In these dark days of India's finances, the Cabinet shall have to decide its preference for financial stability over the lesser activities of the Government. In the present context money spent on Provincial subjects is constitutionally unwarranted and financially unsound. The Priority Committee of the Cabinet has failed, because its object should have been to allot priorities to schemes falling within the Central domain, ruling out of order all financial subsidies to the Provinces.

Financial Control

Lastly, there is the question of financial control and audit. The Finance Ministry, it is reported, is being treated as a camp-follower. It is ordered to find money. The same chaotic conditions prevail in regard to the audit. The Higher audit which appraised the execution of schemes was abandoned as a war time measure. It has not yet been resumed. According to reports, irregularities have been discovered in the administration of grants for resettlement and rehabilitation of refugees. The West Bengal Government for instance has charged the centre for feeding of the Bengal famine destitutes and the Bihar Government has tagged on its expenditure for communal pre-partition riots. The case of East Punjab is even worse. One view here is that with high audit, great deal of money on employment exchanges and the Grow More Food Campaign could have been saved. The country would have known the findings of an impartial authority.

Shri Gopalaswamy Ayyangar has taken upon himself the arduous task of reorganising the Central Secretariat. He will earn for himself the gratitude of the country, if he were to persuade the Cabinet to restore the authority of the Finance Ministry and of the Auditor General of India. The Auditor General should be given powers to declare, not only whether the money sanctioned had been properly utilized, but also whether money sanctioned was intra vires of the Constitution.

Economise or perish, shall have to be the slogan to save India from financial and economic chaos.

SANTA CRUZ STREE MANDAL

Week Of Silver Jubilee Celebrations

The week-long Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Santa Cruz Gujerati Hindu Stree Mandal concluded on Saturday evening with dance and music recitals.

The inaugural function presided over by the Hon. Mr. V. L. Mehta, the Finance Minister, on the 23rd have given a good start to the celebrations which included in its programme musical concert dramas, lectures and an exhibition. The exhibition of handicrafts done in the various classes conducted by the mandal was a great attraction to the residents of Suburban Bombay. Rani Maharaj Singh who inaugurated the exhibition on the 24th was much pleased with the work, about which she had some valuable tips to pass on.

The Bhagini Samaj since its inception in the year 1920, has done much in the way of fostering educational and cultural interests of women. Apart from the needlework and music classes run for the amateurs, it conducts a tailoring class preparing women for recognised diploma course. Being a women's institution, it caters to the needs of children for whose benefit the Suman Bal Pustakala is housed in its own premises. The Samaj is also running a Bal Mandir under the expert guidance of a Montessorie-trained teacher. Nearly 60 children take advantage of it.

The present membership of the Samaj is a thousand strong and the daily attendance is over a hundred of those attending the various classes, a feature deserving special mention, in view of the general belief that women's institutions have 'seasonal activties'! The Samaj, which already possesses a huge hall of its own, hopes to extend its premises, "funds permitting" as its President, Smt. Gangaben Patel observed for running a few more industrial classes for women.

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Lt.-Col.—M. N. C. Surgeon-General, Madras observes:— You predicted I would get Rs. 35,000. I practically got the sum unexpectedly.

VENUS ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU
TEPPAKULAM P. O.—SOUTH INDIA.

SHORT STORY

★ Love Across The Borders ★

BY NOORU PEERMAHOMED

"IS there a letter from Akbar?," Bibiji asked as she saw Prema's eager eyes sorting out the morning-mail, which the servant had just brought in.

To make sure. Prema went through the pile of envelopes and newspapers again. Anxiously, she searched in vain for the familiar hand-writing. No, there was no mistake. There was no letter for her. They were all addressed to Dadaji. Bitter disappointment was writ large on her pale young face. She bit her lips to curb a rising emotion. Then without answering Bibiji, she fled from the room

"Why do young people of to-day expect so much from life?" Bibiji sadly wondered as she felt her heart grow heavier at the sight of sorrow-stricken Prema. 'Truly, modern girls are so impetuous and stubborn!' thought Bibiji as she resumed her sewing.

But her mind was greatly perturbed. It darted back to her own happy past. 'Why, Ali did not even write to me during his two years of stay in England! We were also engaged then, but it never occurred to me that he should have included a separate note in his regular letters to the family. Men are so busy, and have so much of responsibilities, which modern wives do not seem to understand. They cannot be expected to waste time writing love-letters.' A momentary smile hovered round Bibiji's wrinkled, tired face, but Prema's disturbing thoughts checked the flow of happy memories, and it dawned on her, all of a sudden, that Akbar had not even written to the family sfince his departure to Lahore three weeks ago. 'How am I to console dear Prema?'. Bibiji's thoughts ran away with the deep concern she felt for Prema.

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PREMA was all a bundle of emotion. Feeling the bitter pang of being completely foresaken by one whom she held so dear, she could neither reason nor would she invite another's counsel. Gentle, affectionate, loving words of Akbar kept on leaping to her agitated mind. Could it be possible that even he, who could express such heart-felt emotions, should prove a false God of idolatory? Doubting his love, her thoughts grew suspicious and distrustful. 'Why, Akbar did not even come to wish me a good-bye before he left! He just rang up to say he was going. That was all.' She shuddered at the thought which then seemed so natural.

Further, she could not forget the cold, almost hostile, treatment that was given her by his people whom she had paid a dutiful visit, soon after Akbar's departure. Even Razia was not her usual natural self. Upon Prema inquiring about Akbar, she off-handedly gave the reply: 'Oh, Bhaiya is O. K. Only yesterday we received his letter.' Prema was not even asked to stay back for dinner. Really, something was amiss!

The more she pondered on the subject, the more miserable she felt. Her burning eyes caught the full glorious bloom of the gold-mohor trees against a bright translucent blue Indian sky. The frame-like flowers danced in her tearful sad eyes, but Prema was too moved by sorrow to feel an ecstatic emotion. The whole world was to her repugnant and hateful.

Then Bibiji's dim voice called her from below. Prema got up, for she knew that the old lady would not be able to climb up to her. She splashed cold water on her face, offered her usual 'puja' to Lord Krishna, and went down to meet Bibiji.

That night when Ali Khan came home, Bibiji related, with tears in her eyes, the cause of Prema's gloom. When she saw that her husband had nothing to offer by way of advice, she discreetly put to him: 'I think it would be better for Prema to have her settled in a Hindu family. Ram has been fond of her ever since they were young. He has been abroad, and is quite rich. Then why not turn Prema's affections towards him?'

'Fatima', Ali ssid, intsrrupting her idle musing, 'Now-a-days it is not for us, older people, to decide who should marry whom. Prema is old enough to know where her happiness lies. If she has decided to marry Ram, I would not for the world have discouraged her. Nor would I come between her and her object of affection.' Having said so, he quietly retired into his room.

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ALI was a deep, strong, silent man. He did not even share his personal worries with his wife, whom he greatly loved and respected. He believed that women should be kept like flowers in sunshine and fresh air. It was man's duty to bear the burden of life and to protect women from all the ills of the world. Consequently, he did not even tell Bibiji about his secret visit to Akbar's family. He was thus able to find out their change of mind regarding Akbar's forthcoming marriage to Prema

It was just impossible for Ali Khan to argue with people who had gone fanatic over-night. He tried to make them see reason; he appealed, against his pride, to their sentiments. But to no avail. There was nothing he could do. He sighed bitterly, for he knew that the disclosure of such a news would stab Prema and break Bibiji's heart. Tender memories of Ranjit came rushing to his distressed mind, and he saw vividly his dearest friend passing away. The tiny hands of Prema lay tightly clasped in Ranjit's trembling hand. His other hand lay in Ali's palm. His dying words were: 'Dearest friend, take this child to be yours from today, and bring her up.'

'Ranjit, I wish you were alive!' A desire that had never been uttered, for it was a kind of sacrilege, came spontaneously to Ali Khan's quivering lips, and he sobbed secretly in the dark.

When the long grey fingers of dawn were just creeping along the monotonous black Eastern horizon, Ali Khan woke from a strange and happy dream. He had been dreaming of Prema. He saw her, just as he had seen her on her engagement day, gorgeously decked up, sitting in the 'jhula' that was decorated with flowers. Her jet black hair was carefully oiled and neatly rolled up in a bun, that was encircled with a 'veni'. It showed through the red and gold tissue sari, which draped her head. Her long eye-lashes were lowered, but her face was all aglow. Just as Ali Khan advanced towards her, and held out his arms for embracing the child, he woke up. He made an effort to re-assemble the beautiful vision but was snapped, and Ali remembered that in reality things were quite the contrary.

'I wish to God, this is just not a trick of fate to deceive me by cloaking a fore-boding event in an alluring dream,' Ali Khan said to himself as he slipped out of the unstirred house for a morning stroll.

The labourers were already afield. From their thin listless faces you could not make out who was a Hindu and who a Muslim. Ali Khan gave them a long scrutinizing look, as he had never done before. Their narrow, brown muscular bodies were frugally clad. Hunger and want stared in their faces. 'What need had they of religion! Ali Khan cynically mused as he passed them by.

But he dismissed the thought that had so often pressed his mind. He knew that once he started thinking in terms of religion, politics and the recent partition, his thoughts would be moving in a vicious circle. Thinking would make no earthly difference. What was to happen had happened, and were it not for Prema this partition would not have affected him.

He remembered the incident that had settled his friendship with Ranjit. Caught in a whirlpool, whilst swimming, he had called in despair for help. It was Ranjit's strong arms that had pulled him out of the jaws of death. From that time the two had become friends. Now Ranjit was no more, but the beloved Prema was still with him. Thinking of her, he became miserably despondent.

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THE return journey appeared to him interminably long, for engrossed in thoughts, he had wandered quite far away from his home. As he entered their tiny garden, he saw Prema busily watering the plants. He wanted to pass her by. On a second impulse he stopped short, and without thinking, blurted out: 'Prema, I wish to speak to you.'

She lifted her small face, and Ali saw dark rings round her large eyes. Then, without saying anything, she followed Dadaji into the house.

'What is it, Dadaji?' she softly asked.

'Oh, it's not anything much!' Ali replied, as he had changed his mind. 'No', he thought, 'I will not tell her just now.'

'Are you not well, Dadaji?' Prema inquired, 'You look tired!'

'It's just a slight headache, dear! Get me an Aspro,' Ali said, whilst he stretched his hand at the morning mail that lay on the table.

He idly glanced through the pile. There were the usual advertisements, invitations, bills, etc. His thoughts lingered on the subject. Suddenly his eyes caught an envelope, addressed in a strange, neat hand-writing. 'Who could it be?,' Ali Khan said to himself as he tore open the envelope. Inside there was the following letter.—

"MY DEAR DADAJI,

You must all be wondering why I have delayed so long in writing to you. Perhaps you are not aware of the fact that I have been asked to re-consider the question of my marriage to Prema. I have given the subject my full consideration, and have decided, against the wish of my parents, to marry her.

"Dadaji, you will perhaps understand the difficult situation—which I have been placed in. Here in Lahore, I have seen the heart-rending and miserable plight of both our Hindu and Muslim brethren. It has wrung my heart to find one brother raising his gorey hands against his own kith and kin. What religion has taught its disciples to hate and kill his fellow-beings?

"It is the wave of sheer madness that is deriving our countrymen to such cold-blooded, innocent, senseless murder. This beastliness has only succeeded in evoking the sense of disgust in me. It has also made me think more of Prema and her future. By marrying her I can prove that love alone is the conqueror of hate and enmity.

"You should know that by so doing I shall have to forfeit my father's inheritance. In fact, I have decided to settle in that country where Prema's future would be most secure. I hope this would not count against my being your son-in-law. What has Prema to say to this? Please do let her know about my change of status. Write to me what you all have to say to my marriage proposal.

I shall be anxiously awaiting your reply.

Your obedient Son,
AKBAR."

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
SEE THAT HOLLOW OVER THERE BETWEEN THOSE TWO WAVES? THAT'S WHERE I ALMOST DROWNED LAST SUMMER!
GLADYS PARKER
12-26

WHAT IS WRONG WITH OUR SPORTS?

(Continued from Page 2)

We have attained independence but our mind is still enslaved. Lack of interest in sports both among the youths and the leaders of our country has hit us hard. Absence of discipline and lack of honesty coupled with adulterated food etc. are directly responsible for our ill health which has created circumstances for lowering our standard of games. The recent suspension of Lala Amarnath, India's Test Captain on the grounds of 'continued misbehavior and breach of discipline by the Board of Control for Cricket in India has created a very unpleasant situation which may split this country into two camps—the 'Pro-Boards' and the 'Pro-Amarnaths'. If such maladies are not completely cured India's bid to build up an international reputation among the cricketing countries will be nipped in the bud.

We hope that in the New India the public will be more sympathetic towards sports and sportsmen, the leaders will show greater imagination in assessing and appreciating our national games and our sportsmen will prove by their healthy habits of mind and body that they are the men of steel.

ART NOTES

(Continued from page 25)

involves classification of films into two categories and authorises film censors to discriminate between various kinds of films and to issue two types of certificates such as for adults and for universal exhibition. The change, which the Bill introduces in the system of censorship, was overdue in the educational interests of children. The Government should see that the new legislation is strictly enforced.

DANGEROUS CORNER: GO SLOW.

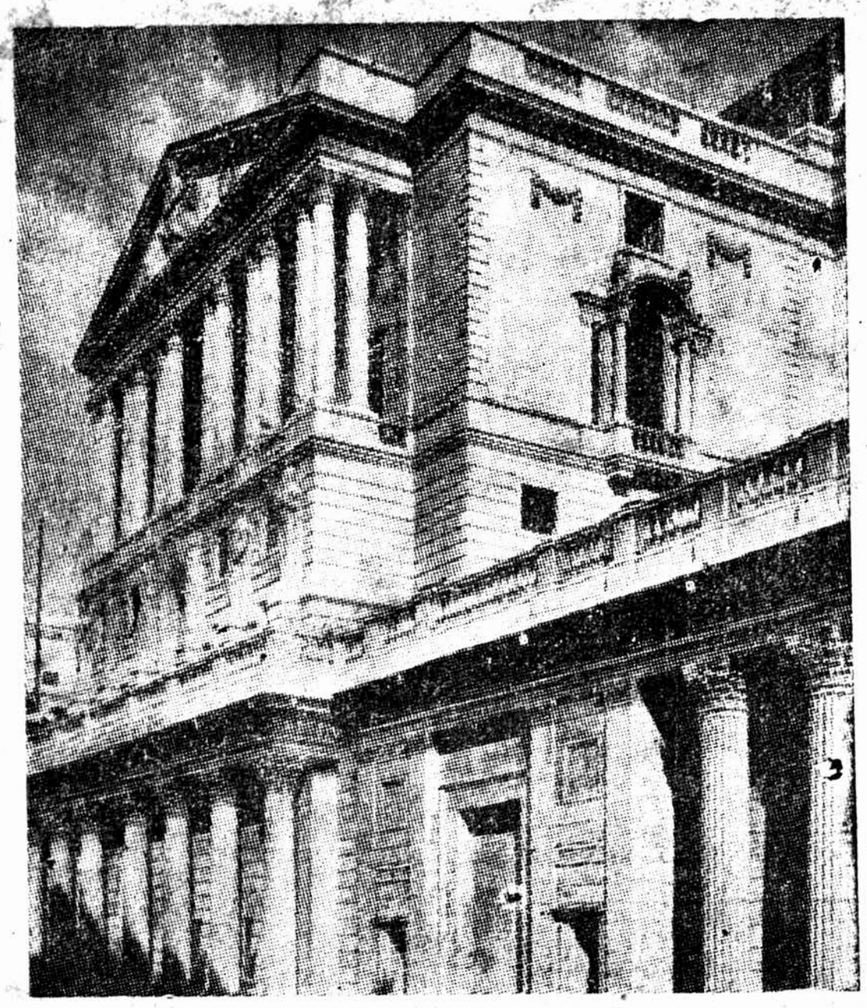
The Ruride canal Conference was at lunch, and a discussion had arisen as to the duties of the laity in country parishes.

"The activities of the laywoman" said an authoritative voice "must be definitely organized."

"What is a laywoman, precisely?" someone asked.

The Rural Dean's thirteen-year-old daughter broke a long silence: "A hen!"

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

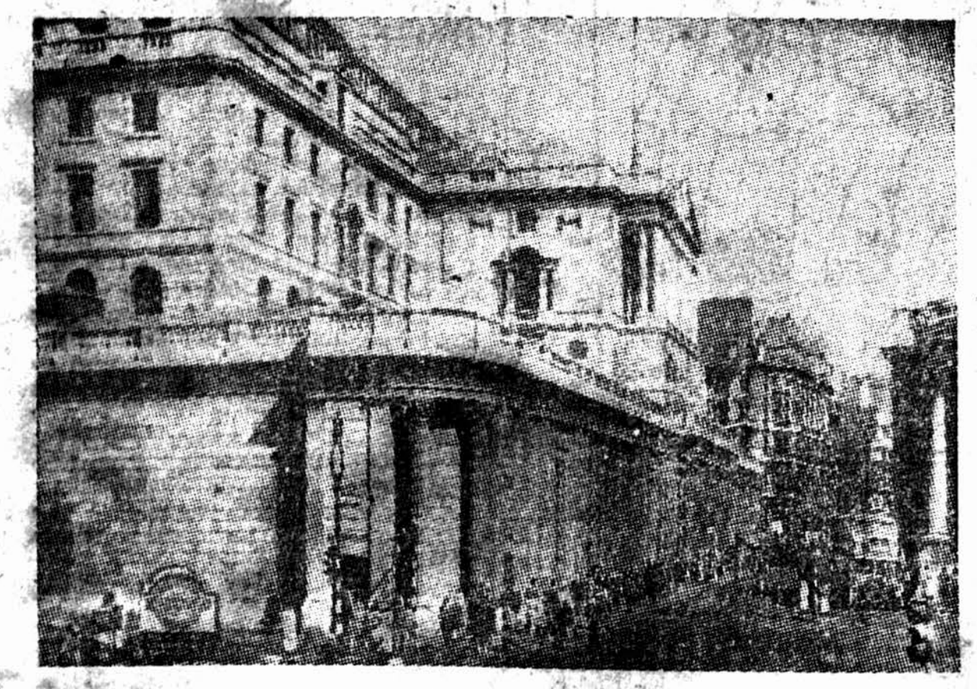


This picture shows the famous portico of the Bank of England's head-quarters in Threadneedle Street, London.

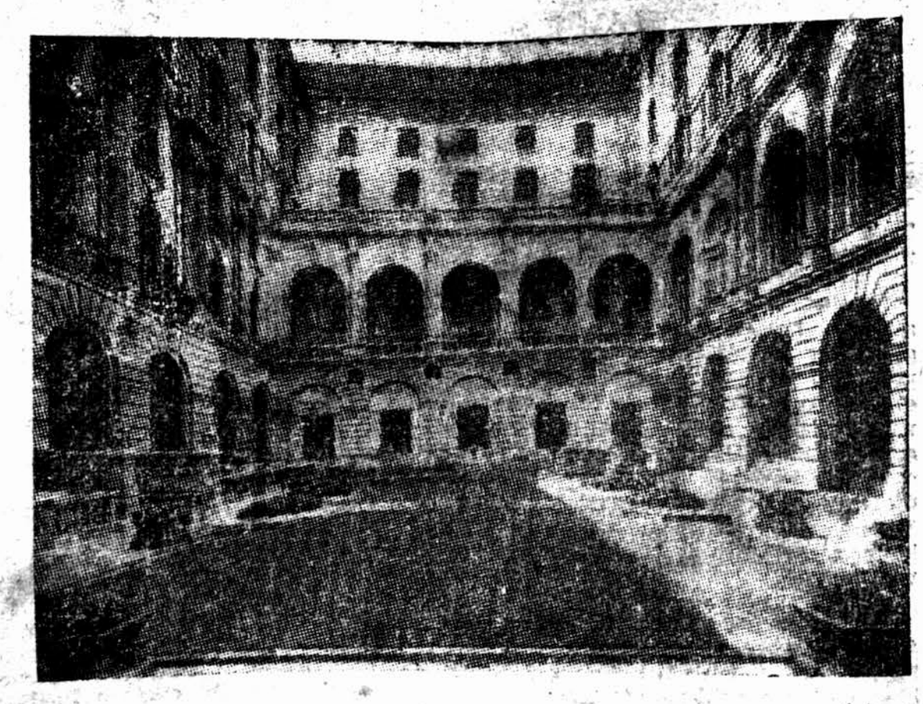
One of the Bank of England's modern Burglar-proof Safes.

BANK WITH A HISTORY

THE BANK OF ENGLAND IS OVER 250 YEARS OLD. ITS PRESENT DAY CAPITAL IS £14 553,000. THE BANK IS BANKER TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, AND THROUGH ITS BOOKS PASS ALL THE ENORMOUS SUMS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE. IT MANAGED THE NATIONAL DEBT OVER £20,000,000,000 BY THE END OF 1944, AND IT ARRANGES FOR NEW ISSUES AND CONVERSIONS OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT STOCK, PAYS INTEREST TO HOLDERS AND RECORDS NEARLY A MILLION TRANSFERS. THE BANK OF ENGLAND ALSO HOLDS THE MONOPOLY OF ISSUING BANK NOTES FOR ENGLAND AND WALES. BESIDES THE VAST ROUTINE GOVERNMENT BUSINESS, THE BANK OF ENGLAND ACTS AS GENERAL FINANCIAL ADVISERS TO THE TREASURY.



A general view of the grand pile of buildings.



One of the inner courtyards of the Bank of England's modern building, Threadneedle Street, London

The Bank of England building as it appeared at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

A section of the Bank of England's emergency premises in the country, to which a large part of the staff had to be evacuated during the "Blitz."

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